The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,044—New Series

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling a Ruttnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. CALCUTTA, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 5th February 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Java.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	,, 360	,, 220		,, 80	
Port Said	,, 380	,, 210		,, 90	
Messina	,, 500	,, 340		,, 110	
Naples	,, 500	,, 340		,, 110	
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350		,, 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S.S. URANO, Captain N. UCROPINA will be DESPATCHED as above, on 29th Jan., 1881.

For further particulars Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	29th Jan
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	12th Feb
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	26th ,,
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th ,,
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd ,,
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st ,,
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th ,,
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS and CONTRACTORS, Importers of Marble, Granite, Cement, Tiles, Tarra Cotta and other material for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings, Fountains, Flower Vases, Statues, edges, &c., for Gardens.

Special Designs, Illustrated Catalogues, Estimates and Rates supplied for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and any other Architectural Work. Statues and Monuments of any kind.

Always on hand a large stock of Marble Works and Marble in Blocks and Slabs of several dimensions.

8, APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Jan
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th ,,
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th ,,
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th ,,
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th ,,
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st ,,
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th ,,
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st ,,
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	11th Feb.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th ,,
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer GEELONG will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 30th January, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th January, 1881. Superintendent.

CHEAP PASSAGE.—BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO SAIL ABOUT 1st OR 2nd FEBRUARY.

S. S. SESTOS, 100 A 1 at Lloyds, Captain Tilmouth, has excellent Cabin Accommodation. To be seen in Prince's Dock.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT {PATTI PATTI PATTI} GRAND CONCERT

NEXT WEEK.

THE MOST STRIKING MUSICAL EVENT.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS VOCALIST,

PATTI PATTI PATTI (LA DIVA CARLOTTA) PATTI PATTI PATTI

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Monsieur ERNEST DE MUNCK,

Solo Violoncellist to H. H. the Duke of Saxe Weimar,

SIGNOR G. POMPEI .... Buffo.
HERR G. MACK .... Pianist.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Rs. 5.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where the plan of the Hall will be on exhibition.

A. FERRARI, Agent.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs.	a.
No. 000	Half gallon size Wicker covered	9	0
,, 00	One and a half gallon size	11	0
,, ,,	Wicker covered	14	0
,, 0	Two and a half gallon size	15	0
,, 1	Three and a half gallon size	20	0
,, 2	Five gallon size	27	0
,, 3	Six	34	0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40	0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40	0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S GYMKHANA will NOT be opened on the 1st February owing to the non-arrival of the Lawn Tennis and Badminton Kit from London.—H. HAMILTON & CO.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

WANTED a Racing SADDLE. Apply to "X Y Z," care of this paper, stating terms.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

VALENTINE! VALENTINE!! (a select assortment), Tabrone or best Italian Almond Sweets, at S. DINSHAW BROTHERS, 62, Grant Road.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dress-maker, from Aux Ville de France. Ladies' Materials made up latest fashion. 8, Meadow Street, Fort.

CIRCASSIAN HAIR-WASH for removing scurf and beautifying the hair—a most delightful preparation. Re. 1 per bottle.—HANBURY & CO.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A small latest fashion DOG-CART, with pony and harness, will be sold at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Auction TO-DAY.

CANTRELL and COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE, Rs. 3-4 per dozen, including bottles, for which 12 annas per doz. will be allowed.—J. C. BUSHBY and Co.

PAIR ARAB GALLOWAYS for sale. Nearly 14 hands. Well matched—colour bay. Both five years old, and believed sound. Apply "W. H.," care of this Office.

C COMPANY B. V. RIFLES.—Members are especially requested to be present with their rifles, &c., in good order, at this afternoon's parade.—D. S. KEMP, Capt.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, one team of BAY AUSTRALIANS, which have been regularly worked together, and are in good hard condition. Apply to the STUD-GROOM, Government House, Parell.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dress-maker. Straw Bonnets and Hats cleaned, dyed and altered. French kid gloves, 3 buttons, Rs. 2-10-8, Meadow Street, opposite Catholic Chapel.

FOR SALE, handsome Victoria PHAETON, with pole, shafts and coachman's driving-box; has been used as a self-driving trap. Answer "Wilds of Colaba," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

OUTLINES OF HISTORY OF INDIA, A. M. D. G., Seventh Edition, with additions, including events up to January, 1881. LATIN EXERCISES, parts I and II., sold wholesale and retail at the *Examiner* Press, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, TEA and Coffee, Ices, Pastry and Confectionery, &c., at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.... {Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.}

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 29th JANUARY,
MAJOR COWPER
will appear in
THE FARCICAL COMEDY IN TWO ACTS,
entitled
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,
to be preceded by
THE POPULAR COMEDIETTA,
PERFECTION.

MONDAY, 31st JANUARY,
BENEFIT OF
MISS CLARA HUTCHINSON,
when will be presented
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING,
AND BURLESQUE,
LA SOMNAMBULA.

TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY,
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY,
AND
THURSDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY,
H. J. BYRON'S GREAT DRAMA,
BLOW FOR BLOW.

FRIDAY,
THE GREAT DRAMA,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

On this occasion the performance will be under THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF MAJOR GENERAL HEWETT, AND THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do four	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Pit Stalls	,, 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GAIETY THEATRE.
ON
TUESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY,
BY COMMAND
AND IN PRESENCE OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
Will be performed
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD.

The Plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, Rampart Row.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Karachi, 3, Bunder Road.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including names and addresses when registered, 2 words. The Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secresy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Water-proof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,
Frangipani,
Jasmine,
Jockey Club,
Kiss-me-Quick,
Millefleur,
Moss Rose,
Opoponax,
Patchouli,
White Rose,
Ylang-ylang, and
Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each ....Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... ,, ,, 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1881.

TREACHER & CO.'S
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,

With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA, are highly finished instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	From pure Jamaica Ginger.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Wholesome, refreshing and comforting.
TREACHER'S GINGER ALE.	Pleasingly pungent.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A Beverage containing Phosphates.
TREACHER'S OZO.	A delightful Tonic.
TREACHER'S OZO.	Restorative and Invigorating.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Absolutely free from impurity.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.
TREACHER'S SODA WATER.	Contains a definite proportion of Soda.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Of unequalled delicacy.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	True fruity flavor.
TREACHER'S LEMONADE.	Refreshing and agreeable.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A valuable restorative.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	A pure Quinine bitter.
TREACHER'S TONIC WATER.	Of agreeable delicate flavor.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Prepared with great exactitude.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Recommended as a change from Sodawater.
TREACHER'S POTASH WATER.	Best Aerated Water for Whisky.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WEDDING, BIRTH-DAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

		Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from	8	0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	,,	10	0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	,,	18	0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	,,	18	0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles	,,	12	0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body	,,	20	0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair	,,	20	0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs	,,	25	0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	,,	65	0
,, Triflange, three compartments in one Dish	,,	80	0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles	,,	55	0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles	,,	30	0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns	,,	18	0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles	,,	85	0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	,,	10	0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	,,	45	0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation	,,	8	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	,,	3	0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	,,	7	0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz	,,	6	0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	,,	1	8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles	,,	25	0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed	,,	20	0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately	,,	12	0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	,,	16	0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	,,	18	0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	,,	150	0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	,,	6	8
Toast Racks	,,	10	0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	,,	150	0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. have made special arrangements for the exclusive sale of instruments made by well-known continental makers, whose Pianos are unsurpassed for tone, touch, and solidity, and as S. & Co. treat direct with the makers, they are in a position to offer instruments at a mere trifle over home prices, and below that of any imported Piano of the class. Entire Iron-Framed Pianos by

ERNST KAPS—Dresden,—Overstrung, upright, and horizontal short Iron Grands.

F. MAACK—Hamburg,—Horizontal Grands and upright Pianos.

E. KRAUSS—Stuttgart,—Overstrung grand square and upright Grands.

ERNST ROENISCH—Dresden,—Grands, obliques, and vertical Pianos.

GERHARD ADAMS—Wesel,—Grands, semi-grands, oblique Grands and Harmoniums.

SOUNDY & CO. have always in stock a number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS

by other makers of well-known repute, such as
BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD,
KIRKMAN, ERARD, SCHIEDMEYER;
AND THE NOW WELL-KNOWN

INDIAN PIANETTE AT Rs. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.
WILLARD'S GREAT COMBINATION.
MONSTER PROGRAMME.
IN AND OUT-DOOR ENTERTAINMENTS,
Mdlle. SERVALLI'S
SOUL VISION,
Acknowledged by the Press of the World to be without parallel.
[BY DESIRE]
KITCHEN REVELS,
INTRODUCING
Mr. and Mrs. MALONE,
The Musical Academy,
Mrs. McGIDDY GEE,
AND
THE DANCING QUAKERS.
Novelty! Novelty!!
THE TEXAN RANGERS,
INTRODUCING
Mrs. AUSTIN,
THE ONLY LADY RIFLE-SHOT IN THE WORLD,
Who will practically demonstrate the marvellous results that may be obtained by a Lady with a Rifle through incessant practice.

The Press admit Mrs. Austin's Performance to be the most miraculous display of Nerve and Skill ever witnessed.

THIS NIGHT ONLY.
IN THE GARDENS,
PHANTASMAGORIA,
Introducing all our local celebrities.
A VERITABLE
PUNCH AND JUDY,
Mdlle. ZELUIKA'S IRISH BALLADS.
THE MAZE, DANCING PLATFORM, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS AND SKATING RINK,
FREE.
TWO MILITARY BANDS.
Admission—ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
A Rupee's worth of amusement unheard of before.
Children Half-Price.
Doors open at 7 p. m.

PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Manager.

APOLLO GARDENS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.
GRAND CARNIVAL DE VENICE,
FEAST OF LANTERNS,
AND
MASQUERADE FETE,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
THREE MILITARY BANDS.
15,000 ILLUMINATIONS.

Single Tickets } Including Supper { Rs. 5
Double Tickets } { Rs. 8

An early application for Tickets is respectfully requested. The Committee reserve the right of admission.

PEMBERTON WILLARD,
Manager, Byculla Hotel.

S. S. SPEKE HALL

WILL SAIL TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) morning from the Prince's Dock.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 a. m.

W. & A. GRAHAM AND CO., Agents.
Bombay, 29th January, 1881.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

A FRESH CLASS will be formed in the above Institution in the beginning of April next. For prospectuses, application forms, &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. R. ROBERTSON, M.R.A.C.,
Superintendent, Government Farms.

Govt. Farms' Office, Saidapet, 20th January, 1881.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from Liverpool, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay from the Prince's Dock.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or Steamer's Surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January, 1881.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN ALPINE, ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January, 1881.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per steamship ELFIE, Captain Rodgaard, are informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from London, and requested to present their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to the undersigned for countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods at once from the Prince's Dock, where the steamer is berthed.

Claims for short delivery, or otherwise, will not be paid unless passed by the Captain prior to sailing from this port.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes.
Bombay, 28th January, 1881.

BASEL MISSION, MANGALORE

Tiles, Roofing and Flooring, Sky-lights and Ventilators, Hollow and Solid Bricks, Tubes, etc. For Samples and illustrated Price Lists apply to

WARDEN and Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CAPTAIN WARREN'S

PATENT COOKING UTENSILS,

Compared with ordinary Cooking, effect a saving of TWO OUNCES IN THE POUND OR 12½ PER CENT.

They thus produce

GREAT ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

BY WARREN'S PROCESS Meats are cooked without coming in contact with water or steam, and being prepared in their own vapour, they retain their full flavour and nutritious properties.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.

ROUND	Size...	4	6	8	10		quarts.
	Rupees...	7-8	9	11	12-8		each.
OVAL	Size...	12½	14	15½	16½	18	inches.
	Rupees...	15	18-8	22-8	25	30	each.
BELLIED	Size...	3	4	5	6	8	gall.
	Rupees...	18	22	27	30	35	each.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.

With Cast Iron Boilers, tinned inside.

ROUND	Size...	6	8	10	quarts.
	Rupees...	9-8	11	12-8	each.
OVAL	Size...	4	5	6	gall.
	Rupees...	21-8	23	26	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CURRY PANS.

10 inch size, each Rs. 5-4.

WARREN'S PATENT BOILER

For making Beef Tea, Soup, Broth, &c., for Invalids. The vessel holds 3 gall. and the cooker part 1 gall. Each Rs. 25.

WARREN'S PATENT FISH KETTLES.

Size	18	20	22	inches.
Rupees	18-8	21	25	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CORRUGATED BROILERS

Supersede Gridirons and Frying-Pans.

	Size...	9	10½	12	inches.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Clip	Rs.	...	3-8	4-8	each.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Hinge	,,	...	3-12	5	,,
Round Tinned of improved pattern	,,	3-4	...	...	,,

GENERAL HUTCHINSON'S

PATENT ECONOMICAL CAFETIERES

Fully extract the Aroma and Nutritious Properties from the Berry, the water being kept in contact with the Coffee until the infusion is require for use.

Size	1	1½	2	2½	3	pints.
Rupees	5-8	6	7	7-8	8	each.

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Also, on account of the concerned, to be sold at 3 p.m. at our rooms :—

About 20 butts dinner sherry, each butt containing 108 imperial gallons. The above butts are now lying at the Custom House.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Horse, 7 years old, height 14-1.

1 English built dog-cart in good condition.
1 Handsome fleabitten grey Arab horse, quite sound, goes well in harness.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, next to Mr. T. C. Glover's bungalow, the very valuable and hansome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture (made to order) best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, 2, 3, 4, and 8-light hanging chandeliers and argand lamps, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, rich China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises rich glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, tea set, ice pitcher, soup tureen, oblong tea tray, salver, bread basket, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons in mahogany case, 6 pair fruit knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, double branched table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture made to order, such as oval dining table in 5 pieces for 15 persons, sideboard, dumb waiters, Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, very handsome circular, pier, sofa, card, side, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, chiffoniers, 2, 4, 6 and 8 lights hanging argand lamps, by Tucker & Sons, large pier glasses in gilt frames, rich China and Japanese table ornaments, brass four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, dressing and cheval glasses, almirah with plate glass door wardrobe, mahogany chest of drawers, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English-built self-driving park phaeton by one of the best makers.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th January, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, in the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work in small lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Albion Place (ground floor), Byculla, the valuable and handsome carved & french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsomely inlaid marble ware, and soap stone table ornaments, &c., the property of Charles Stewart, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated cruet breakfast egg and pickle frames, spoons and forks, egg-boiler, dishcovers, table, chamber, and piano candlesticks, and handsomely carved and french-polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, side, writing, card, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room easy, pridieu, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, teapoys, chiffoniers, iron and teakwood bedsteads, campcots, wadrobes, clothes presses, chest of drawers, almyra, dressing and cheval glasses, screens, a sweet-toned rosewood 3 stopper harmonium by C Rietheriner Stuttgart, musical box, marble clock, parian figures, flower vases, handsomely inlaid marble ware and soap stone table ornaments, toilet and flower stands, sewing machine, bath and dispense room furniture, books, &c.

Property on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases prints.
5 ,, white shirtings.
2 ,, union cloth.
3 bales T red twist, No. 50s.
5 cases dresses of different sizes.

On account and at the risk of Mohunlall Nurrotum—
1 bale T red twist, No. 2-24s.

On account and at the risk of Phidally Mooradally—
1 bale T red twist, No. 2-20s.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English built light buggy.
1 palky shigram with flea-bitten horse and harness.

SALE OF FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Memon Abdool Rahman Essac—

A L 1084 { 63 — 1 case 50 reams foolscap 9 lbs.
68-70 — 2 ,, 60 ,, 13 ,,
J D 1079 { 71-4, 76-77, 79-80, 109 } 9 ,, 360 ,, 9 ,,
D S A 1166 { 86-7, 89-95 } 9 ,, 360 ,, 9 ,,
96-105, 107 } 11 ,, 440 ,, 11 ,,

Also on account and at the risk of Abdool Caim Tyebally, ex Castore.

A T 1154 } 45 1 case foolscape, 50 reams, 13 lbs.

Ex Cohanim—

A T 1171 } 4 1 bale 5 cwts. 1½ lbs., 64 sheets straw board
5 1 ,, 5 ,, 1½ ,, 64 ,, ,,
7 1 ,, 5 ,, 2¾ ,, 40 ,, ,,

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort, (3rd Floor) the valuable handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a solid mahogany cottage pianoforte by Boosey and Sons of London in good condition, &c., the property of H. A. Geyer, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated cruet pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, curry dishes, table spoon and forks, table and piano candlesticks, cultery and handsomely carved and french-polished furniture, drawing-room, dining, pier, side, card, washand, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy folding arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, chiffonier, whatnot, bookstands, hatstands, [illegible] and blackwood four-post bedsteads, wardrobes, clothes, gown presses, chests of drawers, dressing glasses, screens, fireproof safe, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Boosey and Sons of London, carpets, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, figures, hand sewing machine, pictures, iron stove, bath and dispense room furniture and utensils, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUNDUNWADY, ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 12th day of February [illegible], at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Nava[illegible] and administratrix of the estate of the late [illegible] Framjee Bujan, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,016, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, and bounded on the east by the said Breach Candy Road, on the west by the property of the late Raojee Bhaskerjee Burookar, on the north by the property of Damodur Juggonath, and on the south by the property of Moroba Balajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th January, 1881.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

	Per pair. Rs.	a.
Soft Calf Walking Oxford Shoes, to tie in front, lined with White Kid	11	8
Soft Patent-Leather Oxford Shoes, suitable for walking, or evening wear	11	8
The New Court Shoe, or Dancing Pump, with very thin soles, and soft Patent-Leather uppers, for wearing with Silk Socks	14	0
Calf Walking Boots, with Elastic sides and Plain Military Fronts	15	0
Patent-Leather Boots, with Elastic sides and plain Military Fronts	15	0
Racquet or Lawn Tennis Shoes, with Rubber Soles, either plain or Fluted, and Leather Facings		
In White or Brown canvas, with extra stout Rubber Soles	12	8
In Brown Canvas with ordinary Rubber Soles	8	8
White Canvas Shoes, with Leather Soles, for deck wear	7	8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

137683

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

THE general tone of business during the past week has been very quiet. In Imports the transactions are barely up to an average, and on the surface of things there is little to indicate the probability of increased activity in the immediate future. Exports are particularly slack, mainly owing to the dull accounts from home, but the uncertainty regarding the G. I. P. Railway rates of carriage has also a good deal to do with limiting transactions in Wheat and Seeds. On Freights the action of the railway authorities has been very depressing, scarcely a charter having been affected since the movement was first announced. Numerous protests have been sent in by the different people affected by the proposed change, and for the interests of trade in general, it is to be hoped, that this season at least, previous rates will be continued. Money is increasing in request slightly, but not to an extent indicative of higher rates of discount just yet. Government Paper and Shares are quiet but steady; Sterling Exchange dull.

MONEY.—There has practically been no alteration in the position of the market during the week. The demand for Money is, no doubt, on the increase, but loans at call on the security of Government Paper are still obtainable at 2 to 3 per cent. per annum, and it will be some weeks yet before our export trade will be on such a scale as to warrant an advance. The last return of the Bank of Bombay showed an increase of about 17 lacs in the Cash Balances, but as this was probably owing to the Bank having called in some of their short loans, it is not generally regarded as showing any diminution of the trade demand.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail day, after our report was in print, adverse advices from Calcutta induced a sudden drop in rates of 3-32d. to ⅛d. per rupee, and since then the market has ruled quiet with no very wide fluctuations. We opened on Monday for this mail on the basis of 1s. 7 17-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7⅝d. for 3 months Credits, and no quotable change took place until Wednesday, when private paper receded 1-32d. to 1-16d. On Thursday, although the Council drafts in London on the previous day brought, as was anticipated, an average of 1s. 7½d., the tone to begin with was decidedly weak, and for a time a fall of 1-16d. was quoted. In the evening, however, a steadier feeling was apparent, and the decline eventually was only a partial 1-32d. To-day things have again been very quiet, and although Bank Bills are unchanged, private paper has found at least one buyer at a further reduction of 1-32d., making closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7½d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 15-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 25-32d., Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7 25-32d., Documents, 3 months' 1s. 7 13-16d., Francs, 3 months' 2·09½ per rupee.

For future delivery the Banks are not particularly keen sellers at the existing difference of 1-32d. per month advance up to May; nor, on the other hand, are they at all anxious buyers forward, the quotations for 3 months' Credits being 1s. 7 27-32d. for February, 1s. 7⅞d. for March, and 1s. 7 15-16d. for April delivery. The fact of the matters seems to be, that while no particularly strong views are entertained as to the future, there is a pretty general feeling about that from the existing level of 1s. 7½d., for demand Bank Bills there is little probability of a decline. Anything below the equivalent of that figure seems to bring out sellers of private paper in considerable strength, and we must always bear in mind that we have a very large export season before us to finance.

The stock of Silver here has run down to a comparatively low figure, but the price in London having receded to 51 5-16d. per oz., shipments for this side have recommenced. The equivalent, however, is about 1s. 7 21-32d. per rupee, and the business is only being done by the dealers who are paying over Mint outturn.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts remains at 1-16 per cent. premium, for 60 days' sight there is practically no quotation. On China we quote 60 days' sight mercantile bills at Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8½d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A very quiet feeling with declining values was apparent throughout the early part of the week, and the lowest point was touched on Wednesday at Rs. 99 13-16 for Fours, and Rs. 108¼ for Fours-and-a-half. Since then a steadier tendency has been fostered by the accounts from Calcutta, and although there is no great extent of business passing, prices have recovered to:—Fours, Rs. 100; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 108⅜.

SHARES.—As in everything else, quietness has been the prevailing feature of the market, and in most instance any alterations in values have been in favour of buyers.

In *Banks* we have to note a decline of ¼ per cent. in Bank of Bombays, which now stand at Rs. 735. Agras are unchanged at Rs. 134, Nationals are Re. 1 higher at Rs. 109. In *Land* Companies Colabas are firm at Rs. 885, Port Cannings have receded to Rs. 205. *Press* shares are weaker. Colaba have declined Rs. 45, Mofussil Rs. 5, Sind and Punjaub Rs. 150, and Fort Press have dropped to Rs. 2,600. *Spinning and Weaving* concerns are slightly irregular, although the late decline in Cotton has been all in favor of the Mills. Our list of quotations shows the following changes on the week. A decline of Rs. 100 in Albert, Rs. 45 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 15 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Khandeish and Victoria, and Rs. 2½ in Mazagon. An advance of Rs. 95 in Bhownugger mills, Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 12½ in Empress, Rs. 10 in Hindustan and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Great Eastern, Oriental, and Sholapore, and Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Compaines we note a decline of Rs 25 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co., and an advance of Rs. 15 in Treacher and Company, Limited.

PIECE-GOODS.—The general character of the market has undergone no appreciable change since our last report. The off-take from the bazaar continues on about the previous scale, the total clearances during the week being estimated at about 2,800 to 3,000 packages of all kinds; and for future delivery there is still very little doing, Manchester prices remaining considerably above our parity. No material change in this respect can be looked for until stocks are materially reduced, and this, looking to the comparitive scale of import and consumption, cannot be for some considerable time yet. For Grey Goods on the average prices have not altered. In Shirtings an occasional advance of ⅛ anna per piece has been obtained, but 2½ lb. Madapollams are ½ anna lower. Bleached goods are steady at unchanged values with a fair extent of business passing. Dyed and Printed Cloths are dull, and only saleable at a considerable loss on first cost.

In Local Made Goods the sales this week have been about 1,700 packages at prices ranging from As. 8¼ to As. 8⅝ per lb.

TWIST.—The transactions in English Yarns have again been on a very small scale, and we quote a decline of ¼ anna per lb. in Mule from 30s. to 60s., while Water, although not quotably lower, is extremely difficult of scale. Supplies are fully equal to existing requirements but not excessive. Of Local Spun Yarns sales of 2,500 bales are reported at As. 7⅜ to As. 7 13-16 per lb., a slight improvement on previous rates.

METALS.—*Copper*—Stocks are moderate, but the demand is very slow, and prices have receded As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. on the week. *Yellow Metal* is also As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. lower since the departure of last mail. The stock on the spot is small, but the off-take is equally limited. In *Iron* the business doing is comparatively slack. Values are nominally unchanged, but supplies being large the tendency is weak.

COALS.—Several re-sales of speculative purchases have been affected lately, forcing down the price of Davison's West Hartley As. 8 per ton, and a cargo of Bower's West Hartley January sailing steamer has been sold at the extraordinarily low figure of Rs. 15 alongside. There is a good demand for distant delivery, but transactions of this kind necessarily unsettle the market. Cardiff continues in request at Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 16-8 per ton alongside.

COTTON.—Following as usual the course of the Liverpool and New York advices, we have had another week of dull depressed markets, and prices must be quoted Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy lower all round. The decline has induced people to go on covering some of their previous sales, and owing to this considerable purchases have been made, say about 8,000 bales in all, but we are still above home values, and no great extent of new business is being initiated.

The decline in values has been greater in Hingunghaut than any other description, the quality showing a decided deterioration every day, while the quantity coming forward is also decreasing. Of Omrawuttee supplies are beginning to come forward very freely, and the quality is also getting a little better. Of Broach a few small sample parcels have come to hand within the past few days, the quality of which is anything but satisfactory. This, however, is generally the case, and although, perhaps, not quite up to the fine crop of last year, good quality will be obtainable later on. Of Dhollera descriptions a few bales of Bhownugger and Veravul have been received, but we cannot expect much for some weeks yet. Estimates of the season's shipments have undergone no change, 850,000 bales being still the favorite figure.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	20,824	20,660	15,362
Since 1st September	217,679	181,894	123,821
Since 1st Jan.	72,698	63,900	51,300

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last Mail have been 2,766 bales, making a total of 28,453 bales against 25,014 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal without com mission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Dhollera (Nominal)	Rs. 212	=5⅜d.
„ F. G. F. do.	„ 202	=5 5/32d.
„ G. F. do.	„ 193	=4 15/16d.
„ F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar (Nominal)	„ 204	=5 3/16d.
New Good Akote (March delivery)	„ 217	=5 17/32d.
„ Good Omra, Ready	„ 216	=5 15/32d.
„ Do. do. March delivery	„ 215	=5 15 32d.
„ F.G.F. Ready	„ 205	=5 7/32d.
„ Do. March	„ 203	=5 3/16d.
„ G. F. Omra, Ready	„ 194	=4 31/32d.
„ Do. do. March	„ 193	=4 15/16d.
„ Good Hingunghaut, Ready	„ 226	=5 23/32d.
„ Good M. G. Broach, March dely	„ 235	=5 15/16d.
„ Do. Dhollera, April do.	„ 215	=5 15/32d.
„ F.G.F. Do. do. do.	„ 203	=5 3/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* on the spot has been in less active request latterly, and prices may be called As. 2 per cwt. lower at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-7. For April-May delivery, however, the price is unchanged at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. Small parcels of New Seed have now begun to arrive. *Rapeseed.*—Some purchases of old have been made at Rs 5-8, but for New Guzerat April-May delivery Rs. 5-12 is still the quotation. In *Gingelly* there is a considerable business going forward at about previous prices, say Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 for White, Rs. 36 to Rs. 38 for Mixed, and Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy for Red.

WHEAT.—Ready, the price is very firm at Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½ for No. 1 white but of May delivery there are still seller at Rs. 29 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-3-6
Carolas	„	236
Mexican Dollars	„	224
Five-Franc Pieces	„	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„	108-3-0
Gold Leaf	„	19-8-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„	19-10-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„	19-10-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„	19-10-0
Pekin Gold Bars	„	19-6-3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain A. W. Adamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (11th Jan.) with a general cargo and 173 pilgrims.

THE ship Rockland, 1,465 tons, Captain J. Forr, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Cardiff (28th Aug.) with a cargo of 1,373 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE following is the list of passengers per Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday:—Mr. E. A. Moscardi, Miss Moscardi, Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Oulton and family, Miss A. Mackenzie, Mr. John R. Haswell, Mr. Charles Hogg, Mr. Flowers. From Suez—Mr. E. Morcan.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. C. L. Young, Lieut. Wynyard, Miss Battye and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. D. Hunter, Captain W. H. Haydon, Mr. and Mrs. Heerjeebhoy and five children, and 104 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain Rule, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (25th Dec.), via Liverpool, with the following cargo:—114 packages paints, 200 bales twist, 23 cases thread, 32 cases salamoniac, 200 cases soap, 50 packages porter, 1,753 bundles hoop iron, 1,668 bars iron, 29 packages earthenware, 9 cases umbrellas, 6 cases glass, 29 cases clocks, 23 packages glassware, 10,000 bricks, and 125 drums oil.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Calypso, 1,250 tons, Captain B. Gelcich, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Trieste (10th Dec.), via Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 28 first-class, 18 second class passengers, 528 deck pilgrims. Four men and 2 women died during the voyage. She brought the following cargo:—From Trieste.—5 packages glassware, 29 bales twist, 7 packages piece-goods, 5 cases beads, 257 packages papers, and 36 packages goods. From Rhodes.—5 cases oil of storax. From Constantinople.—5 packages salum. From Jeddah.—119 packages piece-goods, 56 packages gum, 40 packages almonds, and 15 packages shells.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (30th Dec.), with the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. and Mrs. W. McInnes, Miss E. Spanton, Mr. Sprat, and Mr. J. Innes. She brought the following cargo:—10 boxes German silver, 23 cases thread, 3,145 packages piece-goods, 14,460 bundles hoop iron, 41 packages color and paint, 60 packages iron sheets, 221 bars and 1,209 bundles iron, 110 casks beer, 7 cases whisky, 337 bales twist, 5 cases tobacco, 105 cases brass, 500 boxes soap, 18 packages steel, 25 cases umbrellas, 5,157 casks spelter, 225 packages wine and spirit, 6 packages glassware, 128 boxes tin plates, 124 kegs nails, 75 drums oil, 56 cases medicine, and 40 cases acid.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar, 1,514 tons Captain W. A. Seaton, sailed yesterday for China with China mail, general cargo, and 1,294 chests opium. Mr. Burjorjee K. Eranee was a passenger for Singapore.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi, 2,261 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, sailed yesterday for Australia, with Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passenegrs:—For—Melbourne. Three Misses Egan. For Madras.—Mr. I. G. S. Young. For Sydney.—Mr. Underwood, Captain Grant, Mr. A. D. Canel, and Mr. Webster.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Rockland	Forr	Cardiff, Aug. 28.
	Elfie (s)	Rodgaard	London, Dec. 22.
	Calypso (s)	Gelcich	Trieste, Dec. 10.
28	Britannia (s)	Hatchison	Liverpool, Dec. 30.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Rule	Glasgow, Dec. 25.
	Adria (s)	Adamson	Jeddah, Jan. 11.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Twiss	Portsmouth, Dec. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Brindisi (s)	Lee	Australia.
	Kashgar (s)	Seaton	China.

The Steamer Euphrates, Mitchell, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Adria, to Mauritius.
Steamer Calipso, to Trieste.
Steamer Britannia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Corinth, to Antwerp.
Schooner Philip and Family, to Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
24	Raipoot	Andrew	Bombay.
	Maulesden	Miller	Point de Galle, Jan. 17.
	Syria	Reach	Cardiff, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24.—Steamers Tantallon and Mercedes. Barque Ocean Chief.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
25	Kerbella (s)	London.
	Khandalla (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Linhope (s),—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 41 bales wool, Nowrojee Nusserwaniee; 150 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.
Speke Hall (s),—500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 1,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 431¼ cwts myrabolams, Khuttow Mathoora; 33 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 150 bales cotton waste, Farnham and Co; 215 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 62 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 50 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee; 1,650 cwts rice, Mirzamull Shewbasee.
Lizzie English (s),—31 bales wool, Vussonjee Mansing; 63 bales wool, V. A. M. Mahamedally; 700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W. Bell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Fraser (s),—2,520 cwts wheat, F. Masotti & Co.
Sumatra (s),—12 boxes silver coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee.
Strathmore (s),—112½ cwts nuxvomica, Jetta Purshotum; 375 cwts myrabolams and 187½ cwts castor seed, Toolseedass Enderjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Border Chieftain (s),—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Halo (s),—100 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Winton (s),—211 cwts copra, Datardina Mowjee.
Sestos (s),—1,500 cwts ground-nuts, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 52½ cwts niger seed and 1,200 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blaseheck and Co.
Manilla (s),—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s),—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso (s),—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.; 818 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Hurworth (s),—800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso (s),—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Sumatra (s),—53 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Hurworth (s),—1,800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MALTA.

Teviot (s),—3,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s),—1,531¼ cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s),—25 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

420—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs The New Colaba Co. Ld.—Prescot and W.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

267-80—Ardeshir and H—Meherbai and another vs Perozbai—Chalk and W.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Bunburg, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.
Garnett, Lieut, 2-15th Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Vetch, Capt., H. D. Guard, on leave, from Neemuch.

M. DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Bunburg, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to Delhi.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 28th January, 1881.

The Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry will inspect the rifles of the Corps to-day, Saturday, the 29th inst., at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m.

Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn at this parade.

The Commandant trusts that every member of the Corps will do his utmost to attend this parade.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT.
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.

Poona, 28th January, 1881.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lt.-Col. A. T. Moore, V. C., S. C., (Commanding at Ahmednagar), to officiate in command of the fortress of Asirgarh, during the absence of Col. M. Boyd, on furlough.

3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry.—Lt. T. P. Geoghegan, Sqdn. officer (Offg. Adjt.) to be Adjt. 2nd Light Cavalry—Lt.-Col. A.W. Machaghten, 2nd in Command (Offg. Comdt), to be Commandant, vice Col. Sykes, retired.

16th Regt. N. I.—Lt. J. W. Gordon Wing, Officer and Qr-mr. (20th Regt. N. I., Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut. Orr, seconded. Captain L. A. T. McCudden, Wing Officer, 10th N. I., Offg Wing Comdr., officiated as 2nd in command, and Lt. W. S. Widdicombe, Adjt. and Offg. Qr.-Mr, officiated as Wing Commander, both in addition to their own duties respectively, from 17th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1880.

On resigning his appointment on the Staff of H. E. the C.-in-C. Lt. R. Wynyard, No. 17 Battery 8th Brigade, will proceed to Kurrachee to take charge of a draft of men and horses for F Battery 2nd Brigade, R. A., under orders for Kandahar.

Sur.-Maj. F. J. Shortt, A. M. D., is transferred from the Presidency to the Mhow Circle.

Under instructions from Horse Guards the name of Lt P. Porter, 2nd Battalion, 7th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depots.

The undermention officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian troopship Jumna on the 15th inst:—Surg. Major T. S. Barrow, Surgs. H. A. Fogerty, R. H. Gardner and F. H. S. Murphy.

Sub-Condr. Daniel Mayors, of the Ordnance Dept., is remanded to the 15th Foot (2nd Battn.), in view to his discharge being carried out in accordance with the Regulations.

With the sanction of Govt. the following orders are confirmed:—

Deesa Station order.—Dated 19th January, 1881, appointing Capt. F. H. Forjett, Qr.-mr. and Offg. Wing Comdr., 26th N. I., to officiate as Staff Officer, and to command the depôt 3rd Cavalry, with effect from the 20th idem, in addition to his other duties (no other officers being available), vice Lt. Pym, 29th Foot, leaving the station.

2nd Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 12th November, 1880, appointing Capt. F. B. Peile, (Wing Officer) on return from furlough, to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his own duties, vice Lt. Leslie, retired.

Regtl. order, dated 8th Jan. 1881, directing Major H. T. Bulkly, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Capt F. B. Peile, retired.

Regtl. order, dated 12th Jan. 1881, directing Capt. F. B. Peile (Wing Officer), in the absence of a qualified subaltern, to perform the duties of Qr-mr. in addition to his own, vice Lt. Leslie, retired.

3rd Regt. N.C. I.—Regtl. order dated 18th Jan. 1881, making the following appointments with effect from the 16th December 1880, vice Lt. Col. Yourge, reported sick.

Capt. L. F. Heath, Adjut. (Offg Wing Comdr.), to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Lt. G. F. W. MacMahon, Qr-mr., and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his other duties, no other qualified officer being available.

10th Regt. N. L. I.—Regtl. order, dated 1st January 1881, Offg. Major A. J. Stock, S. C. to officiate as 2nd in Command and Capt. A. T. McCudden, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his own duties.

11th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 19th Jan. 1881, appointing Capt. E. Werge, Wing Officer, (Offg. Adgt. and Qr-mr.) to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Major French, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate.

26th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 18th Jan. 1881, making the following appointments with effect from the 31st Dec. 1880, vice A. J. Doig reported sick.

Capt. C. J. A. Yates, Wing Officer (Offg. Wing Comdr.), to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Capt., F. H. Forgett, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to officiate a Wing Comdr., both in addition to their own duties.

29th Regt. N. I.—Regimental order, dated 18th Jan. 1881, appointing Major G. F. Bryant, Wing Officer and Offg: Qr.mr., to officiate as Wing Commdr. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd idem vice Major Sartorius, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

11th Foot (2nd Battn)—Regtl. order, dated 23rd Dec., 1880, appointing the following Committee of Paymastership:—President, Major J. W. Green. Members: Captain F. F. Gibbous and Captain J. H. Yale Captain Gibbons will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

17th Foot (2nd Battn.)—Regtl. order dated 19th January 1881, appointing Liut. E. R. Scott to act as Adjt. in addition to his other duties from 27th September 1880, and to continue to perform such duties, vice Lieut. and Adjt. W. Greek, reported sick.

On the recommendation of a medical board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for twelve months from date of embarkation:—Lieut. W. W. Ward.

The unpermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—17th Foot (2nd Battn.), Leut. Col. C. G. Grant, from 5th Jan. to 28th Feby. 1881, in extention in England on medical certificate.

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a European general court-martial held at Poona on the 21st day of January, 1881, Private Edward Pollard, 2-11th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges: 1st—Having at Ahmednuggur on or about the 15th day of December, 1880, offered violence to Serjeant R. Munson, 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, by firing off a rifle loaded with powder and ball at him, the said Sergeant R. Munson being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. 2nd—Having at Ahmednuggur or about the 15th of December, 1880, wilfully spoiled one round of his service ammunition. 3rd—Having at Ahmednuggur on or about the 15th of December, 1880, been drunk when on duty when sentry on No. 5 Port, Quarter Guard, Depot 2-11th Regt., between the hours of 9 and 10 p.m. 4th—Having at Ahmednuggur on or about the 15th Dec., 1880, whilst in confinement in the cells of the Depôt Quarter Guard, 2-11th Regt., wilfully spoiled his tunic.

Finding.—The court find that the prisoner Private Edwark Pollard, 2-11th Regt., is guilty of all the charges, but the court find that the Christian names of Serjeant Munson are "Walter William."

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner Private Edward Pollard, 2-11th Regt., to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years; to be discharged with ignominy from H. M.'s service; to be fined one pound; and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles, vizt., one pound of the service ammunition and one tunic.

TORIN THATCHER, Colonel,
11th Regt. N. I., President.

Poona, 21st January, 1881.

CONFIRMED—H. J. WARRE, Lt. Genl., C.-in-C., Bombay Army.
25th January, 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School.
1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY—January 28th, at Nesbit Hall, Mazagoan, Meherbye, eldest daughter of Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, aged 8 years and 1 month. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this morning at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBBINS.—January 22nd, at Meean Meer, the wife of Dr. H. J. Robbins, A. M. D., of a son.
MERCER.—January 22nd, at Jullundur, the wife of Warren H. Mercer, Esq., Punjab Police, of a son.
CLIFFORD.—January 23rd, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. S. Clifford, Officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, of a son.

DEATHS.

SKINNER.—At Delhi, Alice Annie, the beloved wife of Alexander Skinner, aged 32 years.
ROBERTS—January 14th, at Bimlipatam, Eliza Emma Louisa, wife of Charles George Roberts, Port Surgeon

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

ONE of the most interesting and useful results of the report of the Famine Commission is the definition of the country most liable to drought, in which the occasional occurrence of famine must be anticipated. According to the report, the district in this presidency most liable to be affected is that lying immediately east of the Ghauts, stretching from Khandesh in the north to Mysore in the south. It has long been recognised that there is a strip of land of varying width which runs parallel to the Ghauts, and upon which the rainfall is scanty and uncertain. The rain-laden clouds of the south-west monsoon strike the Ghauts and pour a deluge of rain upon them, and upon the country near; then, relieved of a portion of their contents, the clouds rise and throw down but little rain until condensed by the colder atmosphere of the elevated regions they have attained. It is now generally admitted that the best way to protect a country against famine is to open it out thoroughly by efficient railways. The northern portion of this district of scanty and uncertain rainfall is already well opened out by the two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the loop-line from Dhond to Munmad. The southern part, comprising the district known as the Southern Mahratta country, is still one of the least accessible districts in the whole of India, although the entire district lies parallel to and within easy reach of the sea, from which it is, however, separated by the steep Ghauts, and in great part by unhealthy forests. To open out free communication with this district throughout the year is a matter of great importance. At present during the monsoon all communication with the coast is cut off by the heavy rainfall on the Ghauts, and even throughout the year. Rawal Pindi, in the Punjab, is practically much nearer Bombay than is Hubli in the Southern Mahratta country. If this district had been a sparsely-inhabited tract of little commercial and political value, the reason of its having been left for so long without communications would be apparent. But such is not the case. The Southern Mahratta country possesses in the Dharwar cotton-fields some of the best land in the presidency. Its chief town, Hubli, is the most important commercial town south of Bombay in this province. The trade of the Southern Mahratta country with Bombay is even now very considerable, and is capable of very great extension, for the cost of carriage between the coast and Hubli, a distance of 109 miles, is so great (about Rs. 28 per ton) as to be almost prohibitory for bulky goods. Nor is the importance of a railway of less importance in a military and political point of view. Even before the Southern Mahratta country became British territory the Duke of Wellington had drawn attention to the all-important necessity for establishing good communications between it and the sea. The correctness of his opinion has since been abundantly justified by facts; for four times within the last forty years have military operations of considerable importance been necessary in the province, and each time has it been more and more apparent that the easy suppression of disturbances depends upon the facility with which the troops can be reinforced. In short, the importance of improving the communications with this part of the country cannot be disputed. It has been fully recognised by all competent authorities. The difficulty is of another kind. So many rival schemes have been started that the Government appears to be unable to make up its mind what to do. There is, first, the old scheme of the Carwar-Gudak line, which has been thoroughly estimated, surveyed, and staked out. This line would have been commenced in 1878 had it not been forbidden by the Secretary of State, in consequence of the Stafford House scheme for constructing a line to Marmagoa, which is the second scheme now under consideration. Next, there is the scheme, which the Government is still fiddling about, of a line from Gudak to join the G. I. P. at Sholapore. Last of all, is the route, suggested by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of a line from Dhond on the G. I. P. *viâ* Satara, Kolhapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar to Hubli. We will consider the last route first. The length of the line would be about 260 miles. The country to be traversed would be most expensive, and six large rivers would have to be bridged. It is impossible that cotton could be carried over 260 miles of most expensive line at rates to compete with the cart-traffic to Carwar, 105 miles off. The line would be a most useful one for many purposes; but its commercial value would be small, and there would be little chance of its paying. Railways should follow the natural route of traffic. The line now under survey from Gudak to Sholapore lies under similar disadvantages. The length, however, would be only about 180 miles, and the country is easier; but it traverses the least fertile portion of the presidency, there would be very little local traffic, and it is very doubtful indeed if it could attract the through-traffic from Hubli at remunerative rates. Even as a famine line the route would be of comparatively little advantage unless the Carwar line had been first constructed, because the G. I. P. would probably prove unequal to the task of feeding its own main line and the new line in any wide-spread famine. We have already expressed our opinion, that if the Portuguese can manage to construct the line to Marmagoa, it would be folly to prevent them. But there seems hardly any chance of their being able to do so. The line is estimated to cost a million-and-a-half sterling. The returns would not exceed 2½ per cent. The Portuguese Government could not hope to get the line constructed on less onerous terms than a 5 per cent. guarantee, which would cause a net annual loss to them of £37,000, a prohibitory sum to Portugal. We now come to the old Carwar-Hubli-Gudak scheme. Years ago we opposed this scheme; but circumstances have changed since then, and part of our opposition was based upon figures which we had a right to assume were correct, but which have since been proved to be absurdly wrong. Railways such as the Rajputana line, which were then claiming all the capital which could be spared, have since been completed. A famine has given us practical proof of the necessity for opening communication with the sea, and has demonstrated that, so far from the failure of the cotton crop proving a loss to the line, a temporary traffic in grain springs up sufficient to replace the cotton traffic ten times over. For these reasons, if the negotiations with Goa fail, as seems probable, to ensure the construction of a line we think the old scheme should be taken in hand again, and carried out with as little delay as possible. We may remind our readers that the committee, with the late Mr. Havelock as president, which sat in 1873 to enquire into the scheme, reported that the railway would yield a probable net return on the estimated capital of 4·099 per cent. This alone would make it a profitable investment for a Government which can borrow at 3½ per cent. at a premium, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that the line would open out very valuable State lands, the forests of North Canara. The report, however, was disfigured by several very curious errors, all of which happen to tell against the line. One item in the estimate of expenses of Rs. 72,000 is set down by a clerical error as £72,000, an error of £64,800. Both working expenses and traffic should of course be calculated upon the same average mileage. In the report, however, the working expenses are calculated as if every train ran from Gudak over the whole length of the line, while the profits are estimated as if none of the traffic paid freight beyond Hubli. The rates for iron were taken at the high prices which ruled in 1873, and which will probably not be touched again for many a long year; and to crown all, the amount of traffic was taken at five-sixths of the actual traffic in 1872, as if any railway was ever constructed which did not carry more, instead of less, than the old roads which preceded it. It has been remarked by a high authority that hardly any estimate for any line would have shown a probable profit, if prepared as this report was. When a rough correction of some of the more glaring of these errors is made, the result is a net revenue of about 6 per cent., a sufficiently handsome return upon an investment which would at the same time go far to secure from the worst effects of famine all that portion of this presidency which is most liable to drought. This railway would, we have little doubt, have been made long ago but for one reason: certain interests had, we think with small judgment, considered it would not be to their advantage. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are supposed to have favoured an overland line, to join their main line. This route would have been most advantageous for postal and personal traffic, but, as we have remarked, for commercial purposes could never have competed with the natural highway of a coast district, the sea. Some firms in Bombay interested in the Coompta trade looked coldly upon the idea of a railway which would divert their traffic to Carwar; but it is the business of traders to avail themselves of the natural outlets of trade, to go where trade goes. An idea was even started at one time that Carwar was to be a sort of independent port, a rival to Bombay. The idea is absurd. It cannot pay ocean steamers to idle in petty ports while cargo is accumulated for them. A very few large ports, in all countries, monopolise trade, and the more the coasting traffic is encouraged and free communication with the interior is opened, the better it is for the traders in the large ports, who negotiate all the business, and who take their toll of the whole commerce of the nation. The route that will bring cotton to the godowns of Bombay merchants is best for them and for the ryots who grow the staple. It is absurd to say that an expensive land line of 400 miles can do this as economically as a line of 105 miles and a short sea-voyage.

THE examination of the witnesses in the trial of the Kolhapur conspirators throws every day a stronger light upon the shady side of the rebels' character. The amazing inconsistencies which make up the nature of ignorant and superstitious men such as these have rarely been exhibited with greater minuteness, and we owe to the conspiracy the advantage of having gained an insight of more than ordinary depth into the dim recesses of the uncultivated native mind. Superstition, duplicity, craftiness, greed, simplicity, and a low order of barbaric philosophy are blended together in the most astounding manner. The predominant weakness of the men seems to have been a vague kind of belief in the efficacy of certain weird rites and ceremonies, and there is a grim humour, which occasionally verges upon broad comedy, in the circumstances of this futile attempt at insurrection. Savage instincts are hard to kill, and gruesome rites ever find favour with a people only partly civilised. Remembering that superstitious notions are common to the ignorant of all nations, we must not be too hard upon the people of Kolhapur, whose mystic rites display at least considerable inventive ingenuity. The ceremonies with which the cunning Rambhut awed his followers were performed with religious exactitude, and no witch ever stirred the contents of a cauldron in a manner more impressive than that in which Rambhut mixed the disgusting ingredients of his charms. His recipe for finding a pot filled with money is so simple that it is worth giving. He had only to boil a few bats, take out their eyes, put the boiling oil extracted into the sockets, place wicks in the oil, and one important item of the business was finished. Then a piece of human skull was obtained, placed on a stand made of the breast-bone of an owl, and lamp-black collected in it. Rambhut having done all this, placed the lamp-black on the hand of one of the men, and then threw charmed ashes over him. Now the man upon whom all these black arts were practised entered readily into the spirit of the thing and declared that he saw a vision of a pot filled with money at the Temblai's shrine, near a tank, and about ten or twelve yards from the holy prints made by the feet of a goddess. Rambhut, who, of course, knew nothing of any previous arrangements, asked with childlike innocence what the pot discovered by his far-sighted friend contained. The worthy gentleman replied that it was filled with bars of gold and some old silver coin—he was very particular as to the age. The announcement did not excite the enthusiasm which might have been expected, and the value of the discovery was diminished by the declaration that an unreasonable spectre, with a very unspectral desire for material things, said that he presided over the treasure-trove, and would not shell out until a young, and presumably tender, hen, a lemon, and cooked rice mixed with curd had been given to him. Rambhut was equal to the occasion, and next day he bought the hen, the lemon, the curd, and the rice, and with several others went to propitiate the spectre and to dig up the treasure. He and his confiding followers dug a pit six feet deep at the spot indicated by the seer of visions, but finding no gold or silver they did the only sensible thing they had been guilty of that day by walking home. But the seer, Ganoo, had yet, another vision and saw treasure near a stack of hay in a meadow. Next evening the men of simple faith followed him to the meadow; but when they arrived there Ganoo, who no doubt thought the time had come for him to do something, literally threw himself into fits. Fortunately the sorcerer Khiru was one of the party, and by his magic spells he soon dragged the man of visions out of his first fit, and the digging for treasure was proceeded with. This was not exactly what Ganoo wanted, so he curled himself up in another fit, and gained his object; for his companions took up their spades and went home, asking no impertinent questions about treasure. Next morning it seems to have dawned upon one of the party that he was the victim of what in vulgar parlance is called a "sell," and he complained to Rambhut that Khiru, the sorcerer, had been telling lies. Rambhut was greatly shocked at this heresy, and said, "Never utter such words. I could not get another such preceptor on the face of the earth." Let us hope that he could not. This part of the drama over, the spirit of a dead warrior comes upon the stage. The ghost of this man of valour did not, like a respectable ghost, haunt a ruined temple or an ancient grove, but was in the habit of frequenting a ditch outside one of the gates of Kolhapur. Rambhut and the medicine-man Khiru went to worship this dead warrior. The approver Ramjan was curious to know why the spirit of the deceased man of war was worshipped, and he was enlightened to the extent of being given a piece of broken cocoanut and being told that, when in the flesh, the warrior had been a skilful swordsman, and that by his grace every undertaking of the conspirators would be crowned with success. Being well-primed with sorcery and having the blessing of the spirit of the ditch, the bold adventurers made their final arrangements for the insurrection. But first of all they proceeded to make the common mistake of counting their chickens before they were hatched, and settled among themselves the division of the expected plunder. Rambhut decided that he was the fittest person to administer the affairs of the State when all the Europeans had been murdered, and the villages in the Kolhapur district were to be distributed among his followers, who, after they had sacked Kolhapur, were to "march as far as Delhi, conquering all the country round about." The conspirators assembled on the Sunday for which the massacre was planned and quarrelled for an hour or two amongst themselves. They then sent out scouts to reconnoitre in the direction of the English church; but these men soon came running back, bringing the news that the Europeans had dispersed. The rebels had wasted valuable time in disputation and missed their golden opportunity. They, however, cheerfully put off the execution of their diabolical plot until the next Sunday; but before another week had passed away the leaders were arrested and the conspiracy was crushed.

MILITARY JOTTINGS

BY A SUBALTERN.

THE Duke of Cambridge's recent order about officers wearing their uniform when off duty recalls the famous circular issued by Sir William Mansfield in June, 1860, which created so much consternation throughout this presidency. It began, "The Commander-in-Chief desires that the officers of all branches of the Bombay army may be discouraged as much as possible from the use of "plain" clothes. They are to follow Her Majesty's Regulations in this matter, and, according to the orders applicable to the season, are to appear dressed in uniform in all places of public resort."

* * *

PARA. 4 of the circular gives Sir William's reasons for this order, and though the subalterns of that day were not at all grateful to him, yet there is no doubt that it was meant for their good. The para. is as follows:—"Officers commanding regiments must be well aware what a great additional expense it is to the young subaltern to keep up two wardrobes, viz., one of "uniform," and one of "plain" clothes. Many young officers are led into extravagance and debt upon this account, because they cannot resist the example set by their richer comrades. That which is a convenient fashion in England is really productive of nothing but a foolish and unnecessary expense in India."

* * *

THIS order, when carried out in its vigour, was often found to be very irksome; but now-a-days its provisions are generally enforced with so much consideration that it is not found burdensome. At no time was the order ever allowed to hinder a man going out shooting, or to play cricket, &c., in whatever costume he liked; and altogether there was never much to grumble at in it.

* * *

ON reading an old history of India the other day, I came across the following queer note, which is taken from the celebrated Turkish memoirs of the famous Emperor Baber, and which shows how that warlike and jovial monarch and a party of boon companions were nearly surprised in their cups by the Afghans:—"We continued in this place drinking till the sun was on the decline, and then we set out. Those who had been of the party were completely drunk. Syed Kasim was so drunk that two of his servants were obliged to put him on horseback, and brought him to the camp with great difficulty. Dost Mahomed Bakir was so far gone that those who were with him were unable, with all their exertions, to get him on horseback. They poured a great quantity of water over him, but all to no purpose."

* * *

BUT while his friends were thus endeavouring to restore Mr. Bakir, the journal goes on: "At this moment a body of Afghans appeared in sight. Amin Mahomed Ferklan, being very drunk, gravely gave it as his opinion that rather than leave him in the condition in which he was to fall into the hands of the enemy, it was better at once to cut off his head and carry it away. Making another exertion, however, with much difficulty they contrived to throw him upon a horse which they led along, and so brought him away." If more of these brave and jovial Mahomedans had kept clearer heads the career of the Emperor Baber, the result would have been highly entertaining. One likes to see people in their hours of relaxation; and even after nearly four hundred years have passed, the proposal to cut off Dost Mahomed Bakir's head because he was too drunk to get on his horse is delightful.

* * *

ANOTHER quaint bit of Eastern life I find recorded by Captain Smith, who was assistant to the Resident at Nepaul about the year 1836. He says, "It had been raining heavily all the morning, and about twelve o'clock we were informed that the Raja and heir-apparent were outside the Residency gate. We went out to meet them, and there found the Raja and his son mounted on the backs of two very decrepid old chiefs. The heir-apparent at once requested the Raja to give us the order to pack up and take our departure for the plains. The Raja refused, whereupon the heir-apparent abused him most severely, and urging his old chief close up to the Raja, assaulted him. A fight ensued, and after thrashing and pelting each other's hair for some time the son got hold of his father, pulled him down, and over they went, chiefs and all, into a very dirty puddle."

* * *

FROM which it will be seen that in by-gone days the rulers of the Goorkhas were a very primitive kind of folk, but now they are no doubt much like their neighbours. Yet though there was a good deal of intriguing and quarrelling at court, yet Sir Henry Lawrence, who succeeded Captain Smith, was able to say:—"Neither in the Terai, nor in the hills have I witnessed or heard of a single act of oppression since I arrived a year-and-a-half ago, and a happier peasantry I have nowhere seen." It is not to be wondered at that our friends the Bengalees give themselves airs, when they can recruit their regiments from two such splendid nationalities as the Goorkhas and Sikhs.

* * *

AMONG "things not generally known," to use the common phrase, may be classed the first regiment of the British army that ever came to India. Which was it? According to Colonel Chesney, it was the 39th Foot. A regiment arrived at Madras in the year 1754, when His Majesty George II. was King of Merry England. This regiment was at the relief of Calcutta, and at the battle of Plassey under Clive, and after about four years' service in India it was ordered home, but the officers and men were given leave to volunteer for the Company's army; and as most of them did so, the regiment was virtually broken up.

* * *

AND now I must conclude my jottings, not only for this time, but for good. For reasons which I am unable to explain, I am deterred from writing any more. They were only meant to amuse, and have been all written in a very remote and solitary station, where they have helped me to pass away many a half-hour pleasantly and harmlessly. And I thank you, Mr. Editor, for giving me up so much of your valuable space for my rough notes. And I make my salaam and retire from the stage.

ECHOES FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

IN Bhowanipore may be observed a number of boards bearing the inscription "Medical Hall." Would not the well-known words of Dante, *Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch' intrate*, be placed in front of and to the purpose? It is unquestionable that two-thirds of the deaths in Calcutta occur in the native quarters of the town; and any one enterprising enough to undertake the task might make a very interesting calculation of the numbers who owe their death to over-doses of poison administered under various pretences, particularly in the suburbs. Every other house in those parts contains a professional humbug or two, who is prepared to undertake the destruction of the very strongest constitution in an incredibly short space of time, and at very reasonable charges. The above remarks were suggested by the sight, yesterday afternoon, of a very decrepit man seated on the bridge at Kalighat. He appeared to be suffering from acute colic, but yet had sufficient energy left to curse with his fist occasionally at one of those abodes of charlatanism, which stood close by, and from the door of which grinned the fat countenance of the medical man himself, gazing critically on the ruin he had made. The victim, it appeared on enquiry, had been for years suffering from slight attacks of rheumatism. Having been much struck by the persuasions of the medicated idiot at the shop, he had swallowed several unknown decoctions in all good faith. The result was certainly "magical," as the learned doctor had predicted, but not quite as he had been anticipated. The poor man was taken off to the hospital after all, and it is to be hoped that he has by this time recovered.

Kalighat is a place very rarely visited by Europeans, but a charming spot to live in nevertheless. In the more scattered quarters the scenery is simply sublime, while even where the houses are most crowded together there are many objects of interest to the visitor. The great temple of Kali soars high above its humbler neighbours, surrounded by shrines of the lesser deities, and here the heads of buffaloes fall around by hundreds every day. Brilliantly-painted pictures of gods and goddesses, comprehending the entire Hindu mythology, adorn the shops. A life-size image of Kartik, mounted on his peacock, smiles blandly on passers-by in the direction of Bhowanipore. Third-class ticka-gharries are the only conveyances available, the air is redolent of pân and betel, and "medical halls" stretch in long perspective as far as the eye can reach. It is here that the gentle Brahmin feels himself thoroughly at home, and free to indulge his peaceful tastes without fear of contact with the abominations of Feringee usages. In fact, even the Mahomedan is looked upon as an interloper at Kalighat. The life of the Brahmin priest is a model in its way. A little refreshing exercise in the form of hacking off the heads of buffaloes and goats passes away the hours of each morning in a cheerful and elegant manner; while the remainder of the day and the evening are fully employed in the still more congenial occupation of receiving and pocketing presents from streams of pilgrims, or in the philanthropic endeavour to lighten the pockets and upset the stomachs of confiding patients.

In some parts of the town various epidemics are raging in a manner which is becoming rather alarming. An unfortunate lady has just lost four children in five days. She has been completely out of her senses ever since. Another lady, while driving along a crowded street, was accosted by a beggar who, as she afterwards declared, had just recovered from small-pox. In spite of threats, and even blows, from the coachman and syce, he persisted in following the carriage for some distance, asking for alms. The lady was attacked by the worst form of the disease, and has since died. It is no uncommon sight to see native children running about with the scars of the horrible epidemic on their bodies, in a condition very far from being healed. It is time that ayahs and bearers taking babies out for walks had a strict watch kept on their movements, as they are tolerably well-known for their propensity to appear suddenly from offensive, untainted holes and alleys, dragging their squalling charges after them, when they are popularly believed by their unsuspecting masters and mistresses to be wandering along the river-side, or enjoying the fresh air of the Maidan.

The Marchioness of Ripon and the Viceroy quietly drove into Calcutta on the 11th, accompanied only by a few officers and the body-guard. The Municipality were rather disappointed; for the brilliant speech they had prepared for His Excellency was wasted on the desert air. The Volunteers, who had looked forward to an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, were immensely disgusted. His Excellency himself, however, looked better than had been expected; and it is not improbable that the absence of the municipal speech had its full share in producing the expression of relief and content which appeared on the Viceroy's features.

"Calcutta tanks and wells" was the subject of a paper read at the Bengal Social Science Association on the 14th. It was thought a pity by all that the subject did not extend to the tanks and wells in the suburbs. The latter would, indeed, have afforded ample material for the investigation of naturalists; and if the lecture had been illustrated by the exhibition of some of the water from the receptacles in question, there might have been some interesting additions made to the catalogue of nasty-smelling animalcula, as far as yet known. Another lecture was delivered in the Union Chapel School hall on the character of Hamlet. It was tolerably well attended, though very few of the audience appeared either to know or to care what the lecturer was talking about. The chief event of the evening was an animated discussion which took place between two literary characters of a sea-faring appearance on their way home, on the question whether Hamlet was or was not the grandmother of Byron. It is probable that the difference of opinion was finally settled by an appeal to arms; for it is certain that both the literary gentlemen might have been observed in the police dock next morning, each ornamented with several scars, patches, and abrasions which had not been visible in the lecture-room.

The circus is still the only evening entertainment to be seen in Calcutta, with the exception of the National Theatre in Beadon-street; but the latter is so far away from the European quarter of the town that to most people it is known only by name. Not so with Wilson's Circus, where some terrible events are now occurring nightly. A devoted traveller, in military uniform, appears on the scene in a brougham, and immediately finds himself in the hands of the Philistines—or rather, brigands—who proceed to thump him, pommel him, pull his hair, drag him about, tie him up, fire blank cartridges into his ear; and then to vary the performance, to tumble down dead themselves on every side, invariably jumping up and running away again on finding that no one took the smallest notice of them. To clash blunt swords over their heads, scream, howl, rush madly out of the tent, fire off more blank cartridges, rush back in a frenzied state, and, in short, to create a general hullabaloo worthy of an Irish Land Leaguer's meeting—such are some of the thrilling occurrences that take place every evening under the canvas, much to the delight of the quiet people living in the neighbourhood.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am amused by the wrath displayed by some of your correspondents this morning, because the writer of the excellent and instructive "Social Political Letter" should dare to express strong Conservative opinions, and should, moreover, hold up to ridicule Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Chamberlain and Co. Without being a fanatical politician of the stamp that believes that no good can come except what emanates from one especial idol or ideal, as one of your correspondents seems to be, it appears to me pretty plain that almost the entire independent press of England, and more especially of all the leading States of the continent (Russia, of course, excepted), is most adverse to the present Government of the country. For my own part, I consider that the present Government of England is the worst that we have had in my recollection, for the reason that all questions affecting the good of the Empire at large have been decided entirely with a view to obtaining power for a certain political clique.

I have often observed that Anglo-Indians are often singularly badly informed on all subjects not appertaining to this country. Your correspondent "Anti-Bunkum," at the end of his somewhat rambling letter, where he treats on eviction, appears to be ignorant of the fact that by the land laws of 1870 no tenant can be evicted (except for non-payment of rent) without receiving compensation for disturbance, which, in many cases, is equal to seven years' rental.

Ireland at present is suffering from agricultural depression, consequent on a bad harvest last year, coupled with the competition to which all other parts of the United Kingdom are equally subjected, and it is at present aggravated, the result of the one-sided system of so-called free trade, and the extent to which it is carried and aggravated by the proverbial idleness and unbusiness-like habits of Irishmen in general, more especially where they are under small agricultural interest in the English country. The agricultural interest in England at the present time is suffering very largely, and, to the same extent as that of the sister isle, and from the same causes, if we except the latter. If Parnell and his gang, instead of founding on an easily-influenced and excitable race to murder, and other crimes, had combined with some of the leading representatives of agriculture in England to demand an alteration in the laws effecting home-grown food, immense good to the whole kingdom would have been the result.

The question which, sooner or later, must be settled, is not whether any particular theory of free trade or protection shall be blindly followed, but whether it is for the good of the country at large that a certain portion of its inhabitants should be employed in agricultural pursuits. If this is granted, the legislation required, whether in the organisation of the soil—the rate whether direct taxation, or whether a sliding scale of duties on some farm produce should be enforced, is only a matter of detail. To take one man of his property and give it to another will not permanently settle the question, let alone the utter Communism of such a scheme. If peasant proprietors were created all over the country, they would in a few years, under the present foreign competition, be as badly off as the Irish tenants are now. The yeomen of England are fast disappearing from the same causes.

As to the state of Ireland at the present time, it is a disgrace to that country, and also to the Government. The best thing that could happen at this stage of the disease is the old-fashioned system of bleeding. But I doubt the inhabitants having sufficient pluck to commit acts of rebellion; they would bring them into collision with the troops.

DELTA.

SPORTING.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING [illegible] IN VALUE.
TO BE SHOT FROM 14TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1881.
For full particulars, *vide Bombay Gazette* of 11th January, 1881.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

A telegram dated the 27th instant reports all quiet in Kandahar.

The intelligence of the advance of the force of Maiwand has sufficed to bring in the majority of Zemindawar and Helmund chiefs to pay their respects to Sirdar Gul Muhammad Khan. The Girishk trade with Tirin is, however, stopped, bands of robbers infesting the roads and preventing all but strong armed parties from passing. Nevertheless the price of wheat and barley has again slightly fallen in the city, and supplies are more plentiful.

The sowars sent by Hashim Khan to Naozad are said to have returned to Farrah.

It is rumured that the Duranis of Kush and Bakur are preparing to attack the Helmund Beluchis.

Yalantush Khan, son of Khan Agha, is said to have collected a band of Turcomans and to be raiding round Herat.

The weather remains very fine and extraordinarily warm for the time of the year. Rain is much wanted.

General Hume returned to Kandahar on the 25th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SORTIE OF THE GARRISON AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Latest advices from Natal state that the garrison of the fort at Pretoria, which is commanded by Sir William Lanyon, has made a sortie and captured a Boer laager. The British inflicted a heavy loss on the beseigers, who eventually fled. The garrison consists of about 250 men of the 21st Fusiliers, a detachment of the 58th Regiment, and a few of the 94th Regiment, besides two guns.

HE MOVEMENTS OF THE RELIEF COLUMN

The rains which have set in in the Transvaal are delaying the advance of Sir George Colley's relief column.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

The Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the Commons, promised on receipt of a reply to the despatch of the 11th November to the Government of India to consider its publication, together with any opinions of the Viceregal Council. The question of the evacuation of Kandahar, he said, was one of policy which the British Government believed they were able to determine themselves, while leaving the Government of India the utmost discretion regarding the time and mode of evacuation.

Replying to another question, his Lordship said that neither a Select Committee nor Royal Commission had been recommended on the affairs of India.

COLONEL PREJAVALSKY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 26.

Colonel Prejavalsky, the celebrated Russian traveller in Central Asia, has received a decoration and pension from the Russian Government for his services.

THE COERCION BILLS FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The House of Commons last evening resumed the debate on Mr. Forster's bills for coercive measures in Ireland. Mr. Bright, who took part in the debate, strongly supported the bills.

The House agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

THE TURCOMAN WAR.

The *Standard* of to-day publishes a telegram on the best authority, from Saint Petersburg, stating that Russia does not contemplate another campaign against the Turcomans at present.

THE ACTION AGAINST MR. KNIGHT.

The action for libel brought by the Ameer-i-Kabeer, the co-regent of Hyderabad, against Mr. Robert Knight, editor of the *Statesman*, is being tried by a special jury at the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Knight pleads justification in defence.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1-7 7-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		81½
4½ do.	do.	88½
3 do.	Consols for account	98¾
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver		51 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,600,000,	Inc.	£800,000
Bills Discounted	£20,500,000,	Unchanged.	
Bullion	£24,700,000,	Inc.	£400,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 44 per cent.

Departures—Algitha and Glenrath.

THERE should be a good parade of the volunteers this afternoon, as Colonel Gillespie, Adjutant-General for Musketry, will be present to make his annual inspection of the rifles in possession of the men. One Company (D.) is sure to turn out well; we hope the others will emulate it.

WE are informed that about 27,000 shares have already been applied for in the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold-Mining Company, Limited, and that it is not intended to issue more shares except at a premium of 50 per cent. Under the terms of an arrangement made some months ago, the company acquire 640 acres of land in the Colar gold-fields of Mysore, at the price of nearly Rs. 1,200 an acre; and sales of land in the same locality or line of reefs have since been advised as made in London at the rate of £300 an acre.

PRICES of food-grains are very low in Goa just now, lower than they have been for twenty-five years past. A bag of rice, which till lately cost Rs. 6, can be bought now for Rs. 3. The Goanese cup of happiness is not full yet, however; salt is too dear.

MADAME CARLOTTA PATTI and party were yesterday at Secunderabad, and are expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday. A concert will be given, probably at the Town Hall, on some evening during the week. Mdme. Patti has received such flattering notice at the hands of the Calcutta and Madras Press, as well as in Australia and elsewhere, that lovers of music in Bombay—a numerous body—are sure to muster in strong force to hear her.

WE have received the second edition of "Veterinary notes for Horse-owners," by Captain Horace Hayes, which is a valuable book for everyone who owns a horse that he cares about keeping in good order. The first edition was in itself a most useful work, but the second edition is a great improvement on it, several important additions having been made, such as chapters on the detection of lameness, operations, the age of a horse as shown by his teeth, with sections on split-hoof, open joint, cataract, inflammation, and many other evils to which horseflesh is liable. There are some useful remarks, too on the theory and practice of feeding horses.

THE *Masonic Record* for January remarks:—Our readers will regret to learn that M. W. Bro. Balfour, Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India, has, during his well-earned furlough in England, been seriously unwell. He is slowly recovering his health, but has been much enfeebled by the illness.

MR. JUSTICE WHITE was to leave Calcutta on Wednesday last for Bombay, on his way to England, we suppose by to-day's mail steamer.

THE report that Hashim Khan still holds Maimana and has advanced towards Balkh is again repeated in the Lahore paper's advices from Kabul and it is further stated that the young Musa Jan, Yakoob Khan's son, is with him. Ayoub Khan has directed Hashim Khan to seize and fortify Balkh, and to remain there till the spring, when Ayoub will join him in an advance on Kabul.

WHEN Colonel Yorke went home the other day from Peshawur, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, the unexpected move caused some curiosity and much gossip; and it was said at the time that he would not return to India. Whatever the cause, we now find in General Orders that he has resigned his command of the 19th Bengal Lancers, and that the Commander-in-Chief has given the vacancy to Major A. G. Owen, second-in-command, at present on furlough.

COMMENTING on the order for Major C. A. Gorham, R. A., to leave Meerut and join a battery on the home establishment, the *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks:—This officer was Deputy Judge Advocate to the Kabul force, and, apart from his legal duties, did much other good service. A clever lawyer, good scholar, and excellent draughtsman, he has yet failed to obtain staff employment in this country. It appears that the J. A. G. department is inaccessible to the gunners, or to any save officers of the Indian service. So, at all events we are told, and if correct, the sooner a change is made the better, if we are thus to lose tried men like Major Gorham.

THE administration report of the Punjab recently issued contains the official account of the Afridi movement in Joiah, when an influential moollah made an unsuccessful attempt to organise a permanent Afridi confederacy against the British. Sir Robert Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, says, in his review of the report, that the great aim of his frontier policy is "to detach from all foreign influences the Afridis, Orakzais," and other tribes. Speaking of the Khyber tribes, he says "they are well aware that the maintenance of friendly relations with the Government is to them a source of profit and advantage, and that their refusal to comply with the wishes of Government in regard to the maintenance of the road will lead to the opening of other routes, or the occupation of the Khyber by troops, should the British Government find it necessary at any future time to adopt such a measure." If the Afridis could only be made thoroughly to realize the fact that this was no idle threat, the new arrangements which His Honour has made with them for the safety of the pass might, perhaps, have a chance of permanence.

MAJOR P. D. HENDERSON, C. S. I., General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, reports to the Government of India that the number of dacoities reported in Native States is still decreasing, the figures being 177 in 1879 against 200 in the previous year; but the value of property plundered has increased 50 per cent., being Rs. 1,20,281 against Rs. 83,145. The number of persons reported as killed is thirteen, and wounded eighty-three, the corresponding figures or 1878 being thirty-five and eighty-two, respectively. The number of dacoities reported by Native States during the last ten years, is1,654, and the value of the booty, Rs. 846,168. The number of additional cases brought to light through the agency of the department was 737, and the value of the booty Rs. 12,88,476.

THE solicitors for the heirs of Subadar Major (Honorary Captain) Mahomed Hoossain, who was run over by a train, and killed last year at the Saint Mary's level-crossing of the South Indian Railway, in Madras, have intimated that they are prepared, on behalf of their clients, to accept Rs. 15,000 from the company, without going into court, but that they consider the sum of Rs. 7,500, offered by the Company, as inadequate to the circumstances of the case. The heirs of the deceased first claimed Rs. 50,000, but this amount the Government considered unreasonable.

FOR the last few days extensive preparations have been made in connection with the Bengal census operations. Heaps of census forms, printed at the Alipore Jail Press, are now being arranged at the Bengal Secretariat, and packed off to the district officers. The census operations will not be confined to Bengal Proper and Assam and its dependencies, but will extend to British Sikkim. Besides the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned for Bengal Proper, a separate grant has been made for Assam, &c., to meet the cost of these operations.

A VERY unsettled state of feeling as regards the Nagas appears to be again prevalent in North-East Cachar. The *Englishman* reports that this culminated last Friday in the flight *en masse* of two hundred coolies from Dicksia Factory, distant only some three miles from Baladhun, where the Naga outrage occurred last year. The panic appears to have been unfounded, but the feeling of insecurity in which it had its origin is far from unreasonable, seeing that, in spite of what occurred in the neighbourhood last year, and may be repeated at any moment, this part of the frontier is still as unprotected as ever. Application has, we believe, been made to the local authorities for a police guard, which will, no doubt, be granted. But if proper steps were taken for the permanent protection of the district, such applications ought to be unnecessary.

INFORMATION has reached a Calcutta paper that a young native zemindar, while travelling on the Assam-Dhubree line a few days ago, alighted from the carriage for tiffin at a station where the train made a few minutes' halt. The young man induced a certain officer of the railway to detain the train, so as to suit his convenience. By this arrangement the mails were delayed some hours. A complaint was made by the district postal officers to the authorities at the presidency, who communicated with the manager of the railway, and the result has been that the official concerned was removed from his post. It is also said that the Commissioner of the district has been requested by the railway authorities to take action in the matter, and to prosecute the principal offender.

THE China papers report the burning on Christmas eve, at Shanghai, of the steamer Bombay, formerly of the P. and O. line, but at the time belonging to a Chinese merchant. The vessel and cargo were completely destroyed, and three native firemen killed. A remarkable story is related in connexion with the fire. It seems that, fears being entertained lest the Bombay's moorings should break and that vessel collide with the P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, which was anchored close at hand, it was decided to sink the Bombay, and with that purpose a Chinese frigate in the anchorage sent out a boat's crew with one gun with instructions to fire into her till she sank. Four shots were fired at a distance of thirty yards, but, it is said, not one struck. How, it might be asked, would the Chinese fleet fare in a war with Russia?

A GAS explosion occurred at Mrs. Reuben Sassoon's fine house in Belgrave-square the week before the last mail left, which might have been attended with disastrous consequences. It was sufficiently violent to knock down Mr. Sassoon and his brother, but they happily escaped with no further injuries than face and hands slightly burned.

"TAKE fifty gallons of water, two gallons of honey, five ounces of bruised ginger, five ounces of ground mustard. Boil this mass for half-an-hour, add a quart of yeast, and let it ferment for from ten to fourteen days. Add six ounces of bitter almonds bruised, spirits and grains of paradise to suit convenience. For colouring use half-an-ounce of cochineal to the fifty gallons." What is the result? It is nothing else than "genuine champagne," that requires nothing more than to be put in the proper shaped bottles and duly adorned with gold and silver paper and appropriate labels denoting the vintage, &c. We have this interesting recipe, and a good many more of the same sort, in Mr. John B. Gough's new book "Sunlight and Shadow," and he professes to have taken it from a book which he obtained with some difficulty, entitled "The manufacture of liquors, wines, &c., without the aid of distillation, arranged and prepared expressly for the trade."

MANY instances of gracious acts of consideration on the part of the Empress Eugenie, says the *World*, have become familiar in our mouths as household words, and to these should now be added her sending to each officer of the troopship Orontes, which conveyed the remains of the Prince Imperial to England, a photograph of the Prince, with the Empress's autograph, and the memorable date upon it, "1er Juin, 1879."

"ATLAS" remarks:—It seems to be taken for granted that the provision known as the Forfeiture Clause in the will of Harriet Duchess of St. Albans will, on the approaching marriage of Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, be allowed to take effect without remonstrance, and that the property therein indicated will pass to other persons. I am assured that this belief is wholly without foundation. The opinion of high legal authorities on the subject has been taken, and every effort will be made to prevent a forfeiture arising from a legal accident which was not contemplated by the Duchess, and which would be oppressive and unjust in its operation. The appeal in favour of her retaining that fortune, hitherto dispensed with such thoughtful generosity, will undoubtedly be carried to the highest legal tribunal.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—Frank Buckland died on the 19th ultimo, working to the last. Two days before (on the 17th) he finished the preface to his latest book, *The Natural History of British Fishes*. From early sheets of that preface I make the following extract, in which the dying man—evidently, from the context, not then knowing himself dying—makes a declaration of belief which is wholly antagonistic to the theories of Darwin and his school:—

> I have another object in writing this book: it is to endeavour to show the truth of the good old doctrines of the Bridgwater Treatises, which have so ably demonstrated the "*power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation.*" Of late years the doctrines of so-called "Evolution" and "Development" have seemingly gained ground amongst those interested in natural history; but I have too much faith in the good sense and natural acumen of my fellow-countrymen to think that these tenets will be very long-lived. To put matters very straight, I steadfastly believe that the Great Creator, as indeed we are directly told, made all things perfect and "very good" from the beginning; perfect and very good every created thing is now found to be, and will so continue to the end of time.

THE officers of the Channel Squadron, a London society paper states, have resolved to do honour to the memory of Lieutenant Heyland of the flagship Minotaur, who lost his life in attempting to save that of a seaman, who had fallen overboard. The fund will no doubt reach a respectable amount, especially as it will go towards the cost of a lifeboat to be named after him, and presented to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain R. F. Briscoe, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi—A Gentleman and Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. M. J. Lavers, Hon'ble J. S. White, Mr. J. Stimner, Mr. G. Diefenbach, Brigadier-General C. I. S. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davidson, Col. J. B. Cox, Mr. Ferguson.

For Suez—Mr. S. F. Cotton and a friend, Mr. D. Pidgeon, Mr. O. Flinshch, Mr. G. B. Brown, Mr. C. Faltis, Mr. R. Faltis, Mr. C. V. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. J. J. Linesay, Mr. J. Clancy, Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mackinnon.

THE following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Mirzapore, Captain A. Parish, sailing on the 5th instant:—

For Brindisi—Mr. Price Duff, Mr. R. S. Henderson, Mr. R. Lowcock, Genl. & Mrs. Davies, Mr. F. R. Wells, Mr. C. Sharp, Mrs. French.

For Suez—Mr. Grant, Mr. Looby, 2 Misses French and Maid, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Lieut.-Col. J. Watts.

THE KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

EIGHTEENTH DAY, 26TH JANUARY.

EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF of Ramjan resumed.—A fortnight-and-a-half after Rambhut was sent for by Anna Bawa, he, with Khiru, Vittoo, Jagoo and Mackajee went to Borgaum to see and recognize the genuine Chima Sahib Maharaj. They stayed there for two or three days, and returned. Rambhut, on his arrival at Kolhapur, sent for me. I said I was on duty. I went to Rambhut when my duty was over. I asked him whether the Maharaja at Borgaum was the genuine Chima Sahib. He replied negatively. Rambhut further said that Anna Bawa and the Maharaj told him they would collect money by committing a dacoity in the house of a rich banker in the Konkan after a fortnight, and send it to him at Kolhapur. Rambhut waited for some days for the money expected. After a fortnight Rama Mali was sent by Rambhut to Borgaum to see what had become of the money. After five or six days Rama Mali brought word that he had not seen Anna Bawa. After this disappointment Rambhut himself began to collect men for breaking into the houses of rich men for the purpose of getting money. Airekar, Dhondopant, Babajee Havaldar, Vittu Brahmin, Appa Balgonda, and one man from Kaneri began to come to Rambhut. What the Brahmins talked I could not tell, as they expressed themselves by writing on their palms. What I know I knew from Rambhut. They had regular weekly meetings every Sunday at 2 p.m. Their talk was about getting some men, but I cannot remember how many men were to be collected from different places by different people. Their talk was about what house they should mark, what they should do, &c. On one Sunday Babajee Havaldar and Tatia Khoja said to Rambhut that in order to expedite the work they had better go to Koganooli, in Kagal State, and commit a dacoity there, and thus get money for sending off the letter to Chima Sahib Maharaj at Nepaul. Some days were spent in this empty talk. Rambhut told me to buy some powder for mining, as he was going to dig a well in his field. Rambhut gave me two annas to buy powder, and eight annas were given to me as a gratuity. First I went to the Guzari and asked one Chandoo for powder. He said he had none; then he took me to the contractor who had a licence for selling powder. I bought powder through Chandoo from the contractor; how much I cannot remember. The powder was kept in an empty kerosine-oil tin upstairs. Some days passed silently, but again Sunday gatherings were resumed. They made a resolution to go to Koganooli on Friday, as it was the bazaar day of that village, and accomplish their end; but the plan was not carried into execution, as the men failed to assemble at the common centre for the purpose. Four days after this Anna Bawa came again to Kolhapur. He stopped with Rambhut that night, and went away the following morning. He at that time said that he would send money, and if he failed in that he would never show his face again any more. Then Khiru said to Rambhut that what Anna Bawa said would be true—that he would without fail send him money. Rama Mali brought news from Anna Bawa that on coming Ekadashi there would assemble some people, and three days after that money would be sent to Kolhapur. Ganu Gizavanekar and Narayenbhut were sent to Gizavane to Ganu Ramoshi, who had promised to collect as many men as would be required for the purpose. He gave this promise when he came to Kolhapur as a witness in the murder case that was going on before the Nyayadhish. As no money came from Anna Bawa, Rama Mali was sent by Rambhut to Borgaum; but he came back and told him that he had not seen Anna Bawa. Vittu was in the habit of going to Panchgaum to see Jambhale Bawa to take his advice as to what steps should be taken for the accomplishment of the plot in hand. Jambhale Bawa told him that everything should be handled with great caution. This was communicated to Rambhut by Vittu. Rama Mali was again sent to Anna Bawa, who said to Rama Mali that 500 men were gathered there, and money would be sent to Kolhapur soon. Rama Mali came within four days, and told Rambhut that Anna Bawa wanted some men sent from Kolhapur, though he had collected some 500 men at Borgaum. Rama Mali was sent to Tardal to Appa Balgonda, and Tatia Kochage was sent to get men from Tamgaum, Kaneri, and Shirgaum. On the same day Rambhut told me to see him before I went to my duty at night. I accordingly went to his house. I saw him talking with Babajee, who introduced Rambhut to the subedar major, and I heard them say that the subedar would not interfere with them on any account; they might do as they liked. They smoked *ganja*, and I went to my duty. The next day Rama Mali in the morning and Tatia Kochage in the evening came back, and said men could be had at any time. Vittu Brahmin said that he had collected 500 men, 60 or 80 swords, and 100 guns for getting money for the Devali holidays, as they had no money, and the holidays were approaching. Dhondopant Washikar also said that he could give 1,000 or 500 men. Appa Balgonda said that he would get as many men as could be had at the time. This took place a fortnight prior to the Devali holidays. One man from Pachhapur jungles came here and was introduced to Rambhut by Jakopant; that man said he would give as many men as they wanted. In the meantime Ganu Gizavanekar was sent to Gizavane to consult the oracle of the god and get as many men as could be collected. Ganu came back, and told Rambhut that 2,000 men were collected and the oracle was in their favour. Those men were to be engaged in committing dacoity; but every one of those 2,000 men wanted a rupee each. Rama Mali and Narayenbhut were sent to Borgaum to get money, but before their return the news of the dacoity committed at Kisarul was known here at Kolhapur. The dacoity was committed on the 2nd November, and Rama Mali and Narayenbhut came back on the following morning. Babajee and Ganu were sent to enquire when the fouzdar was going to Kisarul for police investigation. Ganu brought information that the fouzdar was already off to Kisarul. Rambhut expressed his regret at not having some fifty men at his disposal at that time to murder the fouzdar on his way to Kisarul. At that time I, Vittoo, Rambhut, and Babajee were present at the house of Rambhut. The fouzdar went to Kisarul in the night. Rama Mali came the next morning, and said to Rambhut that he did not see Anna Bawa, but simply heard of his having committed a dacoity the previous night. Narayenbhut brought a message from Anna Bawa that he did not take any money with him from the house, but the hands of the owner were cut off for refusing to show him the place where the money was kept. He (Anna Bawa) was to go into the Konkan to get some men to help him to take the fort of Pannalla, but in the meanwhile he told Rambhut to raise an insurrection by massacring all the Europeans in the station. Rambhut sent Rama Mali to Tardal and Tatia Kochage to Tamgaum, Kaneri, and Shirgaum to get men to execute this order of Anna Bawa. Mutual visits were going on between Rambhut and Khiru. Shriputrao was asked to bring some weapons, and four days after he brought four swords in my presence. Four or five men came from Tardal. I know this, because they were accompanied by Appa Balgonda and Appa Devajee. Two or three men came from Kaneri. I saw them coming when I was on my duty. They had a talk on the upper storey of Rambhut's house. I went to Rambhut at 5 p.m. Rambhut told me that everything was settled. Vittoo Brahmin said that his men were ready. Rambhut said: "To-day is Sunday, we shall do what Narayenbhut told us to do; men are at the river-side near the cattle-market." At that time Rambhut, Vittoo Brahmin, Ganu, a Pachhapur man, and I were present. Rambhut first asked me to come with him to the river-side, and when I said I could not, because there was no food in my house, he gave me one paily of jowari and four annas in cash. Rambhut took out six swords and some dead plantain-leaves, and told me to cover the swords with the leaves; so I tied them up into a bundle. Rambhut told me to take that bundle of swords to the river-side. I said I could not do so unless he told me the particular place where he wanted me with the bundle. He then told me to come to the house of Khiru with the bundle. Rambhut told Ganu to bring ood, camphor, and lemons to the house of Khiru; he also asked Aba Mahat to come to the house of Khiru, but he declined to do so, as his friend Dhondi was dangerously ill, and he himself had not taken his meal. Thereupon Rambhut gave two annas to Aba Mahat and told him to buy either opium or some refreshment, and then Aba promised to go to Khiru's house; but he did not come there. I went after my meal to the house of Khiru. I saw there Rambhut, Khiru, Appa Balgonda, Appa Devajee, Luxumon, Mallari Appajee, Vittu Brahmin, and some men from Tardal sitting inside. One hour was spent there in a quarrel that arose between Rambhut and Khiru about Rambhut saying that some men were collected from Tardal and Kaneri, because Khiru could not believe in what Rambhut told him. Khiru further asked whether the men that had come there had weapons with them. Dhondopant promised to get 1,000 men the following morning. Rambhut gave one lemon to Appa Balgonda, and took one for himself. Vittu Brahmin took some ashes. Rambhut told me to shoulder the bundle of swords, so I carried it to the Jiti brook. Rambhut, Appa Patil, Appa Koli, Luxumon, Mallari and Vittu Brahmin, four Tardal men and I myself went. Dhondopant had gone before. Before we went up to the brook Luxumon and Mallari went to the house of Mallari and joined us at the brook, bringing one pistol and one sword. We went by the back road at Khiru's house, reached the brook, and turned to the left and came near the Gayamukha (water stand-pipe). Babajee was sitting there with a gun. Tatia Kochage and Rama Mali were sent first to see whether the Europeans had assembled at the church. A ganja-pipe was ready, and we had a smoke. Rama Mali and Tatia Kochage came back running and said that the European congregation had dispersed so we resolved to go back, and Appa Patil went to the Ghotale Tank to send the men of Tardal back. At the tank men from Shirgaum, Tamgaum, and Kaneri were assembled. On our way back Rambhut, Dhondoo, and Vittu Brahmin said amongst themselves: "Very well, it matters not; though we failed in this attempt, still we shall do it next Sunday." The accused Brahmins had a mind to murder the Europeans, as their rule was very oppressive; they levied exorbitant taxes, and therefore the accused wanted to re-establish their Marathee power and drive away the English. I had no mind to murder the Europeans, but I obeyed Rambhut simply because he used to assist me in time of want. They had no mind to murder any one besides the Europeans. On our way home the bundle was carried back by Rama Mali. Rambhut told me to keep the bundle in my house. I said there was not sufficient room to keep it there, so it was taken to the Khasbag the same night; but on the following morning, on Monday, I took the bundle and concealed it in a stack of rice-straw when I was going to bathe. I came back from the bath and was apprehended by the police. I did not tell anybody that I had hid the bundle of swords. I showed the letter to the police that was to be sent to Nepaul. That letter is now in court. After murdering the Europeans they were to loot the sowkars, to imprison the high officials, including the State karbhari, to take all the Ranees of Kolhapur to the Panalla hill and keep them in custody, to fill the two granaries with money. Dhondopant was to be made the mamletdar of Panalla and Vittu Brahmin Khasagi karbhari of the Ranees. Then a general loot was to take place in the town as well as in the district of Kolhapur. Collecting money in this way, they were to march as far as Delhi with the Topkhana artillery, conquering all the country about and then to bring the Chima Sahib Maharaj to Kolhapur. Before entering the town the spirit of the warrior was to be worshipped at the ditch outside the Shukrawar-gate, and then Chima Sahib Maharaj was to be seated on the throne. After the coronation the land and villages were to be given as rewards by the Maharaja when told by Rambhut. Vittu Brahmin was to be given one village, and Jakopant two; Ganu was to be given Gizavane; Appa Patil and Dhondo Kulkarni were to be given one village each. The present Maharaja was to have only four villages for himself. Rambhut was to administer the State affairs after all the present officials were thrown into prison. I was not to be given a village, but I was to be fed and clad by Rambhut, who was to be State karbhari of Kolhapur. I was to be an attendent on him. With Rambhut at the head of the administration, I should not be in any want. I cannot remember if I stated before the committing magistrate that Aba Madar was one among the company assembled on Sunday, the 7th November, to murder the Europeans or not. For one day I was not in my proper senses while giving my evidence before the committing magistrate. From 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. I was suffering on that day from bile. On the same day on which I was offerred the benefit of an approver I gave my evidence before the committing magistrate; at that time I was in my proper senses. I have been given to smoking ganja from my boyhood, and as I have not been allowed to smoke these three days, I have a very dull memory. When I gave my statement as an approver before the committing magistrate I was not in my proper senses, but I gave my evidence in this court while I was in my proper senses. For these last two days I have not been allowed a sufficient time to wash my mouth and brush my teeth, and therefore I was a little bilious some minutes back.

THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

A GENERAL MEETING of the committee of this fund was held at the Secretariat on Thursday afternoon under the presidency of H. E. Sir James Fergusson.

Dr. Weir, honorary secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Hon. Lionel Ashburner, chairman of the committee, at the request of His Excellency, laid before the meeting the progress of events up to the present time. The honorary secretaries, Dr. Weir and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had, he said, presented a statement of the claims which had been made, and it appeared that claims had been advanced by 335 Europeans in different degrees of relationship to deceased soldiers, and that 511 claims had been made by natives. The amount of the fund, as they saw by the statements which had been published, was Rs. 1,80,000. Now they had several questions to settle, and one was whether Europeans ought to be admitted to the benefits of the fund. This question had been previously brought forward, and was allowed to stand over; but they must now come to some decision on the matter. He expressly stated on the first occasion that it would be one of the objects of calling the present meeting to decide this, among other points. The fund was, comparatively speaking, so small that if it were extended to Europeans it would practically be of little benefit to any one. There was another committee operating in London for the collection of funds for the families of Europeans, and these families might be assisted by the English fund. With regard to the extension of the benefits of the fund to native followers, if they attempted to do so they would meet with considerable difficulty, as there was no correct list of followers in native regiments. A record was kept of a certain number, but the great bulk of them were not recorded. He would propose that though they should say that followers, as a body, were not entitled to the benefits of the fund, they should yet be prepared to receive recommendations with regard to special cases of distress. He was aware that they were a very deserving body of men, and that military operations could not be carried on without their assistance, and being unprovided for by the Government, they had some claim upon such a fund. But what he had said with regard to extending the fund to Europeans applied to this case; for the number was so enormous that the sum at their disposal would be frittered away, and no one would gain much benefit by it. He thought it better that they should take into consideration special cases of followers of whom they could obtain a record. That was all he had to say with regard to followers, but there was still another point for decision, namely, whether they should amalgamate their funds with those of Bengal and Madras, which were, he believed, very much larger than that of Bombay; he thought the Bengal fund amounted to five or six lakhs. The claims on that fund would be large indeed, and he would, therefore, deprecate the idea of amalgamation, as the difficulty of obtaining information regarding the claims would be greatly increased if they attempted to amalgamate with Bengal. He proposed that they confine their funds to their own people. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor asked Mr. Ashburner if he had had any communication with the committees in London and Calcutta. Were any views expressed by those committees with respect to the amalgamation or separation of the funds?

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said that communications had been received from the English and Bengal committees, and the latter, out of deference to the wishes of Bombay, extended their fund to all natives, it being at first intended only for Europeans. They extended the fund to native followers, and if the Bombay committee decided that followers should not be benefited by their fund, it would make a difference of constitution rather embarrassing in case of amalgamation.

His Excellency the Governor then said that the first business of the meeting was to receive from the honorary secretary a statement as to the amount of the fund.

Dr. Weir presented the balance-sheet, from which it appeared that the balance in hand, after deducting all expenses and the sum of Rs. 500 paid to Colonel Anderson, of the 1st Grenadiers, was Rs. 1,79,247.

On the proposition of Mr. Ali Rogay the balance sheet was adopted.

His Excellency the Governor said it now remained to be decided whether the Bombay Military Relief Fund should be amalgamated to the Patriotic Fund of Bengal. Of course, to a large extent, other points were involved in this proposition. Whether the families of European officers should be relieved, would greatly depend upon their joining or keeping aloof from the English fund. It would save a great deal of trouble if all these funds were put into one purse; but then a local committee would have to work.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner proposed that the Bombay Military Relief Fund should not be amalgamated with the Patriotic Fund of Bengal, but should be separately administered to Bombay sufferers alone.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief asked if it would not be a greater benefit to the sufferers if the amalgamation took place. Would they not get a larger slice?

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said he had made a calculation as to the amount and the number dependent upon it, and he had come to the conclusion that such a course, if adopted, would not benefit Bombay, and would delay to an indefinite time the distribution of any of the funds. Until they got a correct list of the persons entitled, they could not begin to distribute the fund, because as they did not know the number of the applicants, they could not portion the relief. A longer period would be necessary if they had to correspond with Bengal. Other applicants might turn up hereafter, and there might be a legal claim on the committee as trustees of a fund subscribed for certain purposes.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief observed that the Hon. Mr. Ashburner was wrong in saying there was no record of regimental followers. He would be very sorry to think that the army was in that state of disorganisation that a regiment should have gone up to the front without any record of the followers in it.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—Yes, a list is kept of the regimental followers, but they form a very small portion. There are the camel-drivers and other such men.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remarked that what he took exception to were the words "regimental followers." Probably there was not a record of the full number of departmental followers who had joined since, although even in that case it was next to impossible to take on any man without his name being recorded.

His Excellency the Governor pointed out that the Bengal troops who served in Afghanistan were about four times as numerous as the Bombay troops, and they were engaged much earlier. So that if the Bengal fund was three times as much as their own, it was evidently to their interest that there should be no amalgamation. With regard to Europeans participating in the benefits of the fund, he would suggest that relief should be given to Europeans from the Bombay fund so long as they remained in this country, but those living in England might reasonably be referred to the English fund.

Mr. Ali Rogay said that the fund was started with the idea of its being distributed among Europeans, as well as among natives. He considered they should adhere to what was then decided upon and include European. (Applause).

Mr. Wells said he was afraid that if they excluded Europeans from any share in the fund, it would be very much against the wishes of the subscribers, and he himself would look upon it as a departure from the original constitution of the fund. He thought the Europeans had a right to share in the subscriptions of the Bombay public, and whatever might be given to the European claimants should be sent to them, whether they were in England or India.

His Excellency the Governor asked the last speaker how in that case he would arrange with the London Committee.

Mr. Wells said that what he wished to point out was that the money was raised for the wives and families of the soldiers who perished in the Afghan war, and those soldiers consisted of Europeans and natives, and the widows and children of the former had a claim on the fund, whether they were in India or in England.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner.—If you refer to the proceedings you will, I think, find that the point was left for future consideration. The original constitution of the fund excluded Europeans.

Dr. Weir.—European officers.

His Excellency the Governor said that if they gave relief in England, it involved their amalgamating with the London committee; then there would be the difficulty that they did not amalgamate with Bengal, too, and the London committee would wish to deal with Bengal and Bombay.

The Rev. Mr. Sharpin understood that the subscriptions towards the fund in England were very small indeed.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief thought that the mere fact of a widow being in England should not exclude her from relief. Of course it would be better, if possible, to relieve the widows before they left this country.

Mr. Justice Melvill remarked that if they waited for every possible claim to be sent in, they would never distribute the fund.

H. E. the Governor said the committee was one for distributing relief as occasion offered.

Mr. Justice West suggested that a half or a fourth of the fund should be set apart for immediate distribution, and any further grant made afterwards to the same person from the remaining sum might be subject to a proportionate reduction. No one could then complain that the balance was not distributed on a uniform principle.

Mr. Justice Melvill then seconded the proposition to the effect that the Bombay and Bengal funds should not be amalgamated.

The motion was carried.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief said it would be a pity to exclude the European claimants in England from the fund, as if they went to the London fund they might be told there was a fund in Bombay.

H. E. the Governor remarked that among those who claimed to have been dependent on deceased soldiers were mothers, brothers, sisters, aunts, nephews, cousins, and grandfathers.

Mr. Justice West said that sisters and mothers were rarely dependent on their brothers and sons, and a trifling amount of assistance given to them would answer the purpose, and except under very special circumstances cousins should be wholly refused. Wives and children were, however, naturally dependent on husbands and fathers, and substantial assistance should be given to them.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remarked that only four married men belonging to the 66th regiment were killed at Maiwand, and not one of the artillery men killed was a married man.

His Excellency the Governor suggested that the committee should communicate with the London committee, and ascertain the amount they were prepared to disburse to the families of European soldiers at home.

After some further discussion, Mr. Ali Rogay proposed, and Mr. Justice Melvill seconded, a resolution to the effect that relief from the Bombay fund be extended to families of the European and native soldiers of the Bombay army.

Dr. Weir.—It is a question whether the families of European officers come within the scope of the original resolution.

Mr. Justice West said that generally an officer was able to make provision for his family, but the soldier could not, and relief to officers' families should be confined to cases of destitution.

After some further conversation on the subject Mr. Rogay added to his resolution the words "and that it be left to the discretion of the committee to relieve any case of extreme destitution in the family of an officer."

The resolution was then carried.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said he did not think there would be one such case.

After some further discussion it was proposed that the sub-committee should be requested to act in conjunction with the London committee.

Mr. Martin Wood remarked that this would cause great delay in the distribution of the fund. There was a strong feeling of regret among the subscribers that such a length of time had elapsed before the distribution of the fund.

There was then a discussion as to whether camp-followers should come within the scope of the fund, and His Excellency the Governor said there was no doubt a strong feeling that they should. One difficulty they would experience in dealing with the camp-followers would be this—that they did not know how many men had died after desertion, as great numbers of the followers had deserted, and some of these had been killed.

It was then moved by Mr. Rogay that it was desirable to extend relief to disabled camp-followers, and to the families of camp-followers who had died in the service.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Vouillon asked the honorary secretary how much money was still due from subscribers to the Patriotic Fund.

Dr. Weir replied that no money was due, upon which Mr. Vouillon asked why advertisements were issued earnestly calling upon gentlemen to pay their subscriptions.

Dr. Weir said this was done in order to keep the fund before the public, and some of the subscriptions were paid only a few days ago.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner, speaking with reference to the remarks of Mr. Martin Wood, said that a large number of enquiries had been made, and were being made, into cases in which relief was applied for. The certificates of upwards of 850 claimants had been obtained and enquiries made about them. This was no small labour, and it was due to the honorary secretaries to mention it. Mr. Wood seemed to think that the sub-committee had been asleep, when in fact they were working hard. The difficulties of the case had caused the delay.

His Excellency the Governor remarked that now it was known that between 800 and 900 cases had been investigated, the public would see that the sub-committee and the honorary secretaries had had a great deal of work to do.

On the motion of Mr. Justice West the immediate distribution of Rs. 60,000 of the fund was authorised.

There was then some conversation with reference to the first Bombay Military Relief Fund, and Mr. Justice Melvill observed that he believed by the terms of the trust the money now being used for educational purposes could be made over to the present fund.

Votes of thanks to the sub-committee and to His Excellency the Governor brought the proceedings to a close.

A STREET DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now as the pavement round the Frere Fountain has been completed, why are the stones lying about not removed? Many large stones lie at a distance from the rest, so that there is every likelihood of a carriage accident happening. Last night, while I was driving home, in spite of all my precautions, my horse stumbled, and had I not, with presence of mind, prevented the animal from falling, he would have smashed his knees. Save the electric light—thanks to the *Bombay Gazette*—there were no lamps lighted near the stones, to give warning to drivers. Is this municipal economy? Let either lamps be posted, or the stones removed, to avoid accidents.

Fort, Jan. 28. F. J.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD LEVEL-CROSSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Upwards of ten years ago the Government of Bombay, in sanctioning the extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway southwards from Grant Road to Colaba, laid it down as their opinion that an over-bridge would be required between those places at a point "where a level-crossing was proposed north of the Churni-road station." What has been done since then? Nothing. The level-crossing was put in, and still exists. It has always been a nuisance and the source of annoyance to thousands. The time has come to improve it for ever from the face of the earth, and to put up in its place the over-bridge which, on the highest authority, was declared to be necessary more than a decade ago. An over-bridge has been built at Colaba, where a level-crossing would have been amply sufficient for all the traffic that is ever likely to use the Wodehouse-road, but a miserable crossing which is *seldom* level is supposed to suffice for the highway to Malabar Hill! I suggest that a committee of the following gentlemen:—the Municipal Commissioner, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, the Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the Collector of Bombay be appointed forthwith to put up an over-bridge, and that it be named after the present Governor of Bombay.

A CITIZEN.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Woodcock's Little Game," 9 p.m.
Apollo Gardens, Al Fresco, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th inst:—Rocklands, from Cardiff; Elfie (s), London; Calypso (s), Trieste. Yesterday:—Britannia (s), from Liverpool; Clan Alpine (s), Glasgow; Adria (s), Jeddah; H. M. S. Serapis, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Brindisi (s), to Australia; Kashgar (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Elfie, Clan Alpine, and Britannia entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Geelong, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 31st instant, at 9 a.m.

ASSAULT.—Hurry Yessoo was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan for assaulting a woman named Goonee on the night previous.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Maghjee Manack, a Hindoo lad, aged 12, while quarrelling with a man was knocked down, fracturing his left arm. He was conveyed to the Goculdas T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

THEFT OF PORT TRUST PROPERTY.—A boy cart-driver named Sewram Gunnoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a quantity of iron bands, valued at 12 annas, the property of the Port Trustees. He was sentenced to receive five stripes with a light rattan.

CRICKET.—A match was played on the Esplanade on Thursday between eleven day scholars and eleven boarders of the St. Francis Xavier's College. The boarders won by 89 runs, the totals being—day scholars 87 and 41, boarders 44 and 173. Quadros made 22 for the day scholars in the first innings, and Joyce, for the boarders, scored 14 (not out) and 33.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday forenoon Tyab Sullaman and Ally Russeed were engaged boiling some medicinal herbs in an iron pot, which was closed with an iron screw cover, in their residence at old Nagpada, when the vessel suddenly exploded, causing serious injuries to both men. They had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Saiboo Syana and two others were yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of assaulting a woman named Farrah at Cammateepoora on the night previous, and also of being persons of notoriously bad livelihood. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to further pay a fine of Rs. 25. Prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—A Portuguese clerk named Salvador Gomes, attached to one of the Port Trust Bunders as a fee collector, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the instance of Mr. E. Watkins, Superintendent of Port Trust Bunders, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect to certain fees, to wit, Rs. 5-3 belonging to the Port Trust. The prisoner admitted the truth of the charge, and was convicted upon his own confession and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Simla. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a.m. and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m. precisely.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

GRANT ROAD.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m., and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English-speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF THE SERAPIS.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, Captain Guy O. Twiss, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 27th December, touching at Queenstown on the 31st December, Malta on the 10th January, and Suez on the 16th. During the voyage there were two deaths (one soldier and one child) and one birth. The Serapis brought 53 officers, 10 ladies, and 11 children; and also 1,059 men, 67 women, and 79 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Col. and Mrs. B. L. Gordon and three children, R. H. A.
Lieut. J. L. Firth, R. A.
Lieut. H. M. Aplin, R. A.
Lieut. F. T. Chamberlain, R. A.
Lieut. W. R. James, R. A.
Lieut. M. M. Weeks, R. A.
Lieut. A. L. Molesworth, R. A.
Lieut. W. L. Brooks-Smith, R. A.
Lieut. R. W. E. Carnegy, R. A.
Lieut. W. J. Rogers, R. A.
Lieut. R. A. Ritherdon.
Lieut. S. M. Vigors, 2-4th Foot.
Lieut. J. B. McDonnell, 1-2nd Foot.
Lieut. A. Foster, 2-15th Foot.
Lieut. S. K. Harries, 2-11th Foot
Lieut. H. J. J. Kentish, 39th Foot.
Lieut. H. E. Higginson, 98th Foot.
Lieut. G. E. Goldsmith, 2-22nd Foot.
Lieut. P. P. Hooper, 2-13th Foot.
Lieut. W. Kerrich, R. A.
Lieut. G. A. Williams, Staff Corps.
2nd Lieut. W. B. Mullins, 2-9th Foot.
2nd Lieut. H. J. W. Kennedy, 2-9th Foot.
2nd Lieut. H. Comins, 2-9th Foot.
2nd Lieut. T. A. L. Davidson, 2-21st Foot.
2nd Lieut. A. C. King, 2-23rd Foot.
2nd Lieut. A. G. Smith, 29th Foot.
2nd Lieut. C. G. Wells, 68th Foot.
2nd Lieut. F. Wyllie, 91st Foot.
2nd Lieut. R. P. Colomb, 33rd Foot.
2nd Lieut. Hon'ble E. B. Hanbury, Rifle Brigade.
2nd Lieut. A. B. Carbonaro, 67th Foot.
Riding Master and Mrs. J. Wilkin, R. A.
Qr.-Mr. T. Greham, 2-9th Foot.
Capt. J. E. Baines, 2-6th Foot.
Lieut.-Col. P. A. A. Tynam, 2-15th Foot.
Capt. C. M. Newington, 2-22nd Foot.
Major G. Malcolm, 34th Foot.
Major and Mrs. C. S. Perry, 2-9th Foot.
Major and Mrs. J. F. Caldwell, 2-24th Foot.
Capt. A. D. Soportos, 63rd Foot.
Capt. J. St. G. Halseley, 2-22nd Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Gallwey, 2-3rd Foot.
Capt. J. W. Dowling, 34th Foot.
Capt. C. J. Fullford, S. C.
Major Hon. G. Napier, S. C.
Brigade Surg. and Mrs. J. Sparrow and three children, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major M. Grant, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major F. Ferguson, A. M. D.
Brigade Surg. J. D. Fough, A. M. D.
Surg. and Mrs. A. Ashbury, A. M. D.
Vety. Surg. W. A. Crow, V. D.
Surg. Major Irving, A. M. D.
Surg. J. P. Hunt, A. M. D.
Surg. J. G. Harwood, A. M. D.
Sub-Conductor J. Williams, Cont. Dept.
Sub-Conductor J. Whelan, P. W. D.
Mrs. Johnson and 2 children.
Mr. O'Donnel and three children.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 28.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT and Mr. Justice M. MELVILL.)

THE CASE OF THE ARMENIAN CLAIMANTS.

ADRIENNE SKINDEROGLAN AND OTHERS VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Marriott (Advocate General), instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the respondent. The sum of money forming the subject of the appeal is upwards of three lacs of rupees, formerly pertaining to the estate of the late Khoja Kaza de Gregorio, and at present held by the Government. The original suit was tried by Sir Charles Sargent, and dismissed in June, 1874. The petitioners subsequently alleged in a petition dated 9th October, 1877, that fresh evidence of their claim had come into their possession, and accordingly prayed for a new trial. A commission was sent to Constantinople for the purpose of proving the genuineness of certain letters, and did not return to Bombay until August or September, 1879. Mr. Inverarity applied that the matter be heard by two judges; that the petitioners' attorneys should make two copies of the petitions and documents connected with the matter for the use of the judges before whom the case is to be heard; that the cost of such copies be paid out of the funds now standing to the credit of the deceased in the hands of the Accountant-General of Bombay; and that the hearing be postponed for two months. In regard to the cost of making copies of the petitions and documents relating to them, which, Mr. Inverarity estimated, would comprise sixteen or seventeen large volumes, the court held that it could not be asked to make an order in anticipation of the petitioners proving their claim. Supposing that it was hereafter proved that the money claimed by them was somebody else's, the effect of such an order would be to injure the rightful owner's interests by diminishing the fund. The court could do no more than suggest that if either or both sides deemed it desirable to incur the expense of making copies, they should do so on their own responsibility. It appeared to the hon'ble justices that several of the documents alluded to had no connection whatever with the case, and this was another and a strong objection against making such an order. Mr. Inverarity understanding the court to mean that the judges themselves did not consider two copies necessary for their convenience, stated that having no other reason for making that part of his motion, he would withdraw it. The court ordered that the petition be heard before two judges on Thursday, 31st March. There was no further order on the notice of motion. The costs of the Secretary of State, as between attorney and client, of this motion would go out of the fund, the petitioners paying their own costs.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF A TIGER-TAMER.—We received with regret on Saturday morning the intelligence of the untimely death, from small-pox, of Mr. Charles Warner, the tiger-tamer at Signor Chiarini's Circus. Mr. Warner, who was only 26 years of age, was born in the city of New York, but was reared in the country, where, from his earliest infancy almost, he evinced a disposition to master animals; one of his youthful experiments, at the age of thirteen, being on a black bear about two years of age. This animal, a terror to the neighbourhood, was in the habit of nocturnally robbing the bee-hives. One night the youngster, without knowledge of his friends, laid in wait for the beast, which, after showing signs of hostility, soon became subject to the wonderful power of his visitor, and accepted the friendship offered him. After a night or two the bear yielded to the mastery of young Warner so much as to tamely forsake his native forest for the domestic tranquillity of a farmer's homestead. Mr. Warner's parents designed for their son a different career to that he adopted; but the peculiar bent of his mind was to control animals, and no sooner did a circus appear in the vicinity than the boy went from his friends and joined his fortunes with those of the visitors, determined to become perfect in the art for which he was so well fitted, and apparently predestined. After a short probation he joined Messrs. Cooper and Balley as manager of the wild beasts; and when in India later, he distinguished himself in tiger-hunting in company with the natives; on one occasion in the jungle taking four cubs from their mother. His wonderful performance in Signor Chiarini's Circus with three tigers has been the subject of fearful admiration by the people of Sydney, Melbourne, Java, Singapore, and Calcutta. As a mark of respect to his memory there was no afternoon performance at the Royal Italian Circus last Saturday, and his funeral, which took place in the afternoon at the Lower Circular-road Cemetery, was attended by members of both Mr. Wilson's and Signor Chiarini's shows, besides several friends.—*Statesman*.

MADRAS.

POMPADOURS DOOMED.—Pompadour chintzes, after having been the rage in Bangalore for more than a whole season, are likely to be doomed. At least we may safely predict so from the fact that at a distribution of clothing to a charity native girls school in the Cantonment last Friday some seventy pieces of fancy pampadour chintzes were given away. Bangalore belles will hardly care to continue a fashion which has found its way into the bazaar.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

ACCIDENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—We regret to state that His Excellency Mr. Adam met with a slight accident at the Government Office, Fort, on Tuesday morning on his way to the Council Chamber. The making of a false step whilst alighting from his carriage brought His Excellency to the ground, but with very great presence of mind he at once used his hands and broke his fall. Were it not, however, for this the injuries sustained might have been of a serious nature, as the steps of the building on which His Excellency had fallen are of granite. His Excellency picked himself up in a trice, and appeared none the worse.—*Athenæum*.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 15th to the 21st instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 8 native Christians, 276 Hindoos, and 40 Mahomedans died in Madras, or a total of 335 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 327 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 17 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 84 from fever, 29 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, and 177 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 43·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 42·8 per 1,000 per annum.—*Mail*.

THE LATE REBELLION AT RUMPA.—The following account of the origin of the rebellion at Rumpa, which cost the Madras Government so much to put it down, appears in the Madras Administration Report for 1879-80:—Rumpa, a hilly and feverish territory containing about 1,000 square miles, was formerly held on rent free police tenure by a feudatory (called the mansubdar) of the now long since dismembered zamindari of Peddapuram. The first mansubdar died in 1835, and his son, being an illegitimate minor, was expelled from the country by the landholders of the petty tracts (called muttahs) into which it is divided. He was, however, eventually restored in 1847 after protracted negociations between his retainers and the Government; and in an agreement entered into by him at that time he bound himself to levy no other cess from them than a sum of Rs. 1,000 payable in fixed shares and to preserve the peace in Rumpa. Certain distinct penalties were laid down, one of which was that if he for the third time proved himself unable to maintain the peace in his estate it was liable to be resumed by the Government. Undisturbed, however, by these obligations, he began a career of systematic spoliation and usurpation with the result that, although armed risings against his authority took place on various occasions, he contrived to get under his control eight muttahs, from which he raised rents greatly in excess of the tribute he was entitled to, and was levying a large revenue from various unauthorized cesses; and favoured by the apathy of the local officers he cleverly contrived to create a general belief that his acts had official countenance. The consequence was a great distrust of the Government among the hill tribes. The exactions of an unsupervised police and oppressive decrees obtained by traders in the low country courts against their ignorant debtors contributed to the existing dissatisfaction. The toddy-tax caused the final outbreak. The privilege enjoyed up to 1872 by the people in this presidency of drawing toddy for domestic consumption without licence was owing to its abuse annulled in that year. Only certain hilly parts of Canara, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam, but not Rampa, were exempted from this restriction. The new toddy-tax was first levied in Rumpa in 1875; but no serious discontent was caused by it until 1878, when, the Rajamundry toddy farm having been let out for the high sum of Rs. 20,000, the sub-renters set to work to raise a heavy tax in Rumpa, and the mansubdar gave notice that he intended to levy an additional toddy-cess for himself as superior landlord. The hill men thereupon broke out in open insurrection.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND DAY, JANUARY 22.

THE attendance on the meeting was very good, proving that afternoon's racing here, as elsewhere, is more popular with the public than morning racing. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam, accompanied by Mrs. Adam and family, arrived shortly before the first race, which was the

TURF CLUB HANDICAP.—Rs. 500. For all maiden Australians beaten the first day. 1½ mile. Rs. 50. Starting stakes.

Mr. Covey's First King, 8st. 7lb., Hackney	1
Mr. Ernest's Comrade, 9st. Clarke	2

For this only First King and Comrade accepted, First King receiving 7 lbs. The race was never in doubt, First King winning anyhow in 3m. 54¾sec.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—A piece of plate value Rs. 1,000, presented by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Weights cumulative. Three horses from *bonâ fide* seperate stables to start, or the cup withheld. If only two horses from *bonâ fide* separate stables start, Rs. 500 will be given. 2 miles.

Rajah of Paikpara's c w g Fizz, 8st. 12lb., Cozens	1
Mr. Graham's b w g Echo, 8st 11lb, Downs	2
Mr. King's b w g Dick Turpin, 10st 2lb, Owner	3
Mr. Pilgrim' s e cb e Vagrant, 6st 10lb, Native	0

Four horses weighed out for this. The country-bred and Fizz were made the favourites at the lotteries. The latter had been suffering slightly from fever, it was reported, and had certainly not done much work since his arrival at Guinday from Calcutta. However, the handsome beating he gave At Last at the City of Palaces, of a difference of 7lb., was quite sufficient to make him a warm favorite, notwithstanding he was meeting the country-bred at a difference over 2st. The flag fell to a fair start, the country-bred with his light weight forcing the pace. At the first turn beyond the stand Vagrant ran out, and Echo went on with the running; Dick Turpin and Fizz lying off about three lengths. At the ½-mile post from home, Cozens went up to the leader, and the pair raced to the turn for the straight. Here Echo made an effort, but although Cozens was beginning to move on his horse, Fizz won pretty easily by two lengths. Time 3 min. 54¾ sec.

DESERT PLATE.—Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram and Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. 2 miles.

Raja of Paikpara's b a c Crusader, 7st. 2lb, W. O...0.

No owner caring to start against the great Crusader at weight for age and class, the Desert Plate resulted in a walk over.

PONY HANDICAP.—Rs. 150. For all ponies, 13-2 and under. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 15.

Mr. Pott's g cb p Chinkarra, 9st 3lb, Mr. Going	1
Mr. Kelly's b a p Worthless 9st 10lb, Cozens	2
Mr. Earnest's br cb m Forget-me-not, 10st 7lb, Clarke	3
Mr. Staunton's dn cb p Spec, 11st 7lb, Mr. Hemery	0
Mr. Piott's, c cb m Katie Lee, 11st 0lb, Owner	0
Mr. King's, g cb p Dabalamanzi, 9st 7lb, Owner	0

There were five country-breds and one Arab pony accepted for this. Spec on his previous well-known performances starting favourite, though Dabulamanzi and Worthless had a share of the support. Worthless, a maiden with that good man Cozens up, had on paper a very good chance, and it very nearly came off. With the exception of Forget-me-not, who was last off by three lengths, the lot got well away, the field ran together to the ½-mile post, where Katie Lee's saddle unfortunately slipped round, throwing her rider, who, we are glad to say, escaped with only a shaking. Below the distance post, Chinkara, Worthless and Forget-me-not were within head of each other, Spec being about a length off, and all at the whip. Here the weight told, and Mr. Going, riding in his usual admirable style, very determinedly brought up the outsider, and won at the post by a head. But for the accident to Chinkarra's stable companion the mare, we think, would have finished before him, but as it was the grey's two backers netted the remunerative price of Rs. 199 on each ticket they invested on him in the Pari Mutuel.

MADRAS STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 300, presented by Hon'ble G. N. Gajputee Rao, added to Rs. 500, presented by the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, provided there are five starters from *bonâ fide* separate stables.

A handicap for all horses that have started in the Mount Steeplechase. Entrance Rs. 40 H. F. About 2¼ miles.

Mr. Hemery's b w g Red Peper, 11st, Owner.	1
Mr. Pott's br w g Nabbocklish, 10st 12lb, Owner.	2
Mr. Morgan's c w m Lucril, 10st 7lb, Mr. Dignum.	0
Mr. Clerk's b w g Beaconsfield, 10st 7lb, Owner	0

Owing to the scratching of Forester, who was rather the worse for his gallop on Thursday, there were only four starters for the Steeplechase, Red Pepper being most in demand, with a fair amount of money going on Nabbocklish. Downs was put up on the mare. Lucille certainly at the weights seemed to have a great chance. Although carrying the top weight Red Pepper made the running to the water jump in front of the stand, where he, led by three lengths, and so on to the second water, jumps on the far side of the course. At the first wall Beaconsfield fell, but was quickly remounted, and went on in pursuit. At the rails Nabbocklish closed with Red Pepper, Lucille being some half-a-dozen lengths behind them, and the two went on jumping the bank, at which Lucille came to grief. The next fence landed them on the course together. Here it seemed any body's race, except that Red Pepper, who, with the worst of the weights, had made all the running, might just be beaten when it came to finishing. Mr. Potts, however, had been shaken by his fall in the previous race, and possibly could not get as much out of his horse, as he would otherwise have done, the race resulting in a length-and-a-half win for Red Pepper.—*Madras Mail*.

N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BALL.—Last night (Jan. 27) saw what may be regarded as the final event in the Allahabad 'Season,' for the Civil Service Ball is the last, at least, of the greater entertainments, of which this year there have been such an unusual number. In every way the ball was a great success, the attendance being larger, perhaps, than at any of its predecessor. The Mayo Hall and gardens were gaily illuminated, and the large, fashionable gathering assembled in the tastefully decorated hall presented a singularly animated spectacle. The greatest enthusiasm was shown by the dancers and a thoroughly enjoyable meeting was only brought to a close at an advanced hour.—*Indian Herald*.

A DAY WITH A WAR BALLOON.

(BY CAPTAIN ELSDALE, R. E.)

(Nineteenth Century.)

So many people seem to take a lively interest in balloons and ballooning that perhaps it may be worth while to note down the following short account of some early experiences and first impressions with balloons before they fade away from the memory.

July 28.—This is the third day that we have been hard at work making gas for balloons in the Arsenal at Woolwich with an experimental apparatus. The process of manufacturing hydrogen by blowing steam through heated iron turnings presents no great novelty in principle, for the French used it for inflating their military balloons as long ago as the battle of Fleurus in 1794; and, to judge by the meagre accounts which have reached us, they appear to have been very successful in the manufacture. In these days of competitive examinations and Staff College certificates the soldier has to use his pen as much if not more than his sword, and the military student of the future will be overwhelmed with records only too voluminous and elaborate of every detail of our military eqaipment. But in those days, under the stern *régime* of a revolutionary convention, the sword had decidedly the best of it, so no detailed records of the French and their work are available. We must be content to learn our experience from the beginning, and find out how to manufacture our hydrogen for ourselves. We are at present very new to the work, and we have to contend with many difficulties. Yet we do manage to make hydrogen. The worst of it is that when we have got it, it is very difficult to keep it, for it is the most subtle and difficult to retain of any gas which we could possibly use. So we cannot avoid a serious loss by leakage, though our light balloon fabric does retain it much better than might fairly be expected. But to-day being fine and favourable for ballooning, it is time to forsake the gas furnace, and get a little practical experience as an aeronaut. The Talisman, as the ballon is named which we propose to employ, being already half full of hydrogen, is filled up completely with gas, and I first try a captive ascent.

A strong rope, perhaps 4,000 feet long, is wound upon a large drum, whence it can be paid out or hauled in, as required, by means of a winch and brake. The end of the rope is carefully made fast to the Talisman's hoop. This is a strong circle of ash, to which all the terminal cords of the balloon netting above are fastened, and below which again the car is suspended by proper car-lines or connecting ropes. I get into the car. A sufficient number of bags of sand as ballast are introduced, to leave only a moderate life or ascensional power in the balloon. The rope pays itself out readily from the drum as the Sapper in charge eases off the brake. The Talisman soars aloft, and whenever the pace is too rapid it is easily checked by a light application of the brake. This is almost my first introduction to captive work, and the sensation is most decidedly not too pleasant or reassuring. The great balloon above tugs and struggles, as if perfectly conscious of a humiliating state of captivity, and longing to be free. This is especially the case whenever a gust of wind puts a considerable extra strain on the guy rope. The latter, as I have said, is fastened to the hoop above one's head. But it rides against the light wicker-work of the car, which creaks and groans in response in a doleful and somewhat distressing manner. Were it not for a powerful spring of india-rubber, which checks the oscillations of the guy rope, and tends to steady the balloon, the effect on one's nerves might be much worse than it is. But, fortunately, there is not too much time for noticing these matters, for there is a constant necessity for letting go ballast, to meet the continually increasing weight of suspended guy rope below, or the balloon would soon cease to rise. At last the ballast is all expended, and the guy rope is paid out no further. The wind has caused the balloon to drift off to a considerable distance horizontally from the point of departure below, and she now settles into a condition of approximate equilibrium. The height above the ground is shown by the barometer to be about 1,000 feet. The long guy rope hangs in a graceful curve below. The portion next the balloon, for hundreds of feet, is nearly vertical, and that near the ground almost horizontal. But of this I see little. One or two timid glances are quite sufficient, for one's head naturally a very indifferent one where it is a question of looking down from giddy heights, is not yet acclimatised to the situation by practice in ballooning. So I cannot look at the ground under, or nearly under, the balloon without a shudder and a decidedly creepy sensation. Above all, one must avoid looking down the guy rope, for this, in its long catenary, extending far below, reach after reach, and ending almost in a vanishing point, gives a measure to the eye of the giddy height. And to look along it makes one's brain reel—far worse, as I afterwards find, than looking down from thrice the height in a free trip where there is no guy rope.

For military purposes, for reconnoitring that is there can be no question of the value of such a suspended point of observation as this. Every detail in the innumerable buildings below—the workmen going to and fro in their work, the ships passing and repassing on the Thames, the Backton gas-works on the furthe shore and lower down the river, the Artillery exercise ground on Woolwich Common, the Herbert Hospital and other buildings further away—everything is seen, and in the clearest possible manner. For there is a very sensible advantage in the clearness of view from a balloon as contrasted with that obtained at the ground level, even where the latter is perfectly free and unobstructed by obstacles. It is well known to astronomers, and to

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all who have to make careful observations of distant objects, that the vision in a horizontal or nearly horizontal direction is greatly interfered with by the unseen exhalations from the ground, and the varying density of the lowest strata of air at and near the ground. Whereas at a high angle, as here from the balloon, the rays of light have only to traverse a very limited amount of this disturbed strata, and are consequently much more unimpeded and reliable.

But the day is wearing on, and I want to get away as early as possible for a free run, so I signal with a flag to lower. The drum is set in motion, and the Sappers below apply themselves steadily to wind the Talisman down. This is rather a long business, and the oscillations of the rope which it causes give rise to sensations which remind me very unpleasantly of the rolling of a vessel at sea in a ground swell. It is not without much thankfulness that at last *terra firma* is reached. The Talisman has lost some considerable amount of gas in the captive ascent, owing to the expansion due to the diminished barometric pressure at 1,000 feet from the ground. This loss is quickly replenished, that the start may be made with a full balloon, and about 4 P.M. all is ready. The getting away, or starting in a balloon, is always rather a delicate and critical operation, and far more ballooning accidents have occurred probably, in connection with it, than at any other period, for it is by no means easy to regulate the ascension or lift of the balloon. This must be sufficient to clear all obstacles on the ground, but if it be too great the balloon would be carried upwards too fast and too far. The case is rendered more difficult on this occasion by the circumstance that there are a set of telegraph wires close to the balloon ground, and down wind, which of course I must avoid. We make two or three false starts, to try the lift of the balloon, and haul her down again to alter the weight of ballast. But at last I am off safely with a moderate 'ascension' at 4-15 P.M. I am quite alone, as before in the captive ascent, for the balloon is rather too small to carry two persons well, in addition to a sufficient quantity of ballast. Moreover, I shall learn my experience far better when thus left to one's own resources.

After noting with much satisfaction that we have cleared the telegraph wires, and are rising steadily at a moderate rate, so that there is time to attend to necessary matters, the first thing to be done is to see that the valve line is hanging ready to hand, and disentangled from the other ropes, for it might easily have got foul of something in the swaying and bumping of the balloon before she was set free. I glance upwards at the same time to make sure that the 'petticoat,' or tail of the balloon, is freely open; for were this tied up in its normal condition on the ground, the expansion of the imprisoned gas on rising to any considerable height would infallibly burst the balloon. The next thing is to take the aneroid barometer from the case wherein it has hitherto lain, for protection from the shocks of starting, and fasten it up in a convenient position for observation on one of the side carlines. I note while tying it up that it shows that we are rising steadily, but not too rapidly. Next the pilot line must be thrown overboard, and left hanging from the hoop. This is a strong cord measuring 100 feet, and its use is to guide the eye as to one's distance from the ground in descending. It has been lying in a rough coil at the bottom of the car, to prevent its getting entangled at starting. I now overhaul it and pay it out of the balloon. The view of the ground below, which one gets while leaning over the side of the car, to see that the pilot line has not fould in its extension, is the first look I have really had to see what we are doing and where we are going. These little necessary preliminary operations have taken up every instant of time, and have been done, if the truth must be told, with a considerable amount of nervous haste. That steady coolness which would clearly be a most desirable element in ballooning is hardly forthcoming, for this is the first time that I have found myself thus alone in a balloon with the whole responsibility of its management. So I am nervous just at starting. By-and-by, with more experience, one may hope to get steadier. About this time a strong smell of gas warns me that the balloon is overfilled by expansion, and it is time to let out gas at the top, if one does not mean to be chocked by the downward rush from the opening at the bottom. One steady pull on the valve line, and a sufficient quantity escapes at the top of the balloon to provide for present security.

Now there is time to look around. Vertically below the balloon, I dare not look, or only for a moment, my head not yet being educated to the required point. But looking over the side at a steep angle the decks of the steamers far below are a curious and interesting study, with the long black tails of smoke, which they are apparently dragging after them, for we are passing over the Thames. It lies below in a broad silver sheet, with the sun shining upon it. On either side its numerous windings and snake-like folds are clearly visible, ending in a forest of innumerable masts and spires on the London side. Conspicuous therein are the transverse streaks representing the several bridges, and a few prominent buildings, such as the Houses of Parliament and St. Paul's Cathedral. Eastwards, on the side of the sea, the tortuous folds lose themselves in the broad estuary which opens out towards the Nore.

Now we are on the Essex side of the river. The balloon has reached her equilibrium level at about 2,000 feet, and for a short time she floats horizontally along. For a short time only—for the impossibility of keeping a balloon in such a continuous horizontal course is a leading difficulty in ballooning, although some approximation may be made to it by skilful and fortunate management. My balloon soon begins to settle downwards again. Were she left to herself she would tend to run down faster and faster, and soon reach the earth. I allow her to descend slowly, but I prevent any such acceleration by throwing small quantities of ballast at intervals, watching the barometer all the time for guidance as to the amount required. I am most careful not to throw too much ballast, otherwise she would turn upwards again, and, unless checked by letting out gas with the valve, would run up higher than before. By watching carefully, and thus gradually drawing out the balloon's descending path into a line more and more nearly horizontal, I manage to get her on a horizontal course at length, and about 100 feet from the ground. Every time the pilot line—which is 100 feet long—drags on the ground I throw a little ballast, just enough to lift it clear again without giving the balloon any decided upward turn. Thus we glide rapidly along pretty near the ground for several miles, and I am so successful in this delicate operation of keeping the balloon in equilibrium that perhaps at last one grows a trifle careless. The pilot line drags on a meadow below, and the friction gives the balloon a downward turn, which increases every instant as more of the line drags behind in the long grass. I instantly throw whatever small quantity of ballast is ready to hand at the moment, just to gain time, and my back having been now for some time turned in the direction of our course, I glance round to see that the country ahead is clear of obstacles in case we come to the ground. Horror ! we are driving rapidly right on to a high tree. I can only allow myself one single half-second to make up one's mind whether to throw the grapnel, open the valve if necessary, and descend at once, or to throw out a quantity of ballast instead to lift her, and try to clear the tree. The former course would bring my trip to a premature conclusion, and if the grapnel should not hold very well I shall drive into the tree to a certainty. The latter is clearly in the more sporting line to take, though somewhat hazardous. At all events it is the one selected. I seize a heavy bag of ballast with both hands, heave it up with all my strength, and throw it bodily over. The balloon must have a few moments to turn upwards, but while she is so doing we are driving rapidly on, and nearing the tree fast. The collision seems evitable. But I reckon that when once the baloon has fairly turned upwards she will ascend very rapidly. It is an exciting situation, for she does rise so fast that I am in doubt whether we shall not pull clear up to the very last moment. Her envelope and netting, as she lifts, brush close past the outermost twigs without catching in them—only a few seconds more and we should have cleared the tree splendidly. But now it is too late, for the car hangs too far below the balloon. At the last moment, seeing the collision inevitable, I seize two opposite car lines, or connecting ropes between the car and the hoop above, pull them well in, that the others in front may shield my knuckles from the oncoming boughs, hold on to them very tightly, crouch down at the bottom of the car, with my legs extended horizontally in front of me, and press my feet firmly against the forward side of the wicker car, to support it with the strength and momentum of my body. The next instant we are into the tree with a tremendous crash. It is a large elm, and we strike it perhaps fifteen or twenty feet from the top, right in the centre, and in a direction inclining upwards. The next instant I find myself right in the middle of the tree, with the car dancing like a shuttlecock among the larger branches. Most fortunately the oval car is end on as regards the tree, so that its smaller and stronger section is presented to it. All the smaller outside boughs have been wrenched off or bent aside, and they have no doubt rendered most valuable service by checking our momentum gradually. I am still crouching low down in the car for protection, and holding on with all my strength to avoid being tossed out. On glancing up I am well pleased to see that nothing has given way. Everyone of these slight-looking cords which suspend me from the hoop would hang me, and the car, and the ballast, and a barrow-load or two of bricks into the bargain, over a precipice with perfect safety. Not one of them has gone. On my side nothing goes, so it is pretty evident that the tree must go. At every gust of wind the great balloon above tugs and struggles like a captive Leviathan longing to be free. There is a riving, a cracking, a smashing, and a rending, and bough after bough is wrenched aside or torn off. No matter how large and strong they seem, it is all one. The car ploughs its way steadily on, foot by foot forwards and upwards right through the tree. Soon we are free, and with an exulting bound the balloon soars upwards once more. But stay—not so fast—there is a tremendous jerk, and had I not fortunately been still holding on tightly to the friendly car-lines, I might have been shot between them right out of the car into empty space. The sudden check arises from the grapnel rope, which was hanging in a single long bight—fifty feet below the car. The bight of the rope has caught over a large bough below, and pulled us up with a round turn. The situation is a little awkward, for I seem to be hung up half way between heaven and earth. But before entertaining the question of cutting away the grapnel rope, we will see what the balloon herself can accomplish. She responds to the call, for she surges and tugs more valiantly than ever. Again there are sounds of cracking and rending below : one or two more strong jerks, as the rope, after breaking one large bough, catches on another, and we are really free once more. I glance aloft and around. We have positively no damage whatever, nor any token of the encounter, except one or two small boughs which we have carried away triumphantly sticking in the cordage above as trophies of our victory. It is clear from the last part of the adventure that it is a mistake where trees are concerned to have the grapnel rope hanging loose. So my first care is to make it up into a coil, which I lash alongside the car. The balloon is rising very rapidly, but I will let her go as high as she will, and even throw more ballast if necessary. For the present currents near the ground are taking us nearly straight for the sea, and I will try if haply there is a more favourable current up above. Moreover, the successful result of the encounter with the tree has inspired one with a spirit of adventure, and I want to see what sort of a world may be on the other side of the dark cloud masses above. Upwards we rush accordingly, and soon enter the clouds. They are dense. I am instantly shut in on every side, and cannot see the width of my balloon away in the thick masses of whirling vapour. We still rise rapidly, as is clear from the steady fall of the barometer, but the clouds are so thick that we are a long time in getting through them. At last in a moment we seem to emerge as if from a close and stifling pit of Avernus, into bright sunshine and the upper regions. We soar higher and higher as the hot sun expands the gas. Soon we have left every cloud far below us, and I find myself indeed in a new world.

(To be continued.)

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From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 21 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
Chateau Divian	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 26 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 26 0	,, 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do. (1 doz.)	..	Rs. 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	..

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.
Mettwurst	,, 1 6 ,,

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or references for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

IMPORTANT—ECONOMICAL.
M. PHILLIPS & Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
NEAR R. C. CATHEDRAL, No. 2, BHOLESHWAR ROAD, BOMBAY,

BEG respectfully to inform the PUBLIC that they have commenced BUSINESS and solicit kind patronage, specially of Medical Gentlemen.

Prescriptions are carefully DISPENSED with the purest drugs and chemicals under the personal superintendence of an able assistant who has had 19 years' experience and practical knowledge, specially (lately) about 11 years' experience in the business at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay, who have awarded him a satisfactory certificate.

A choice and exquisite selection of the purest and fresh Patent Medicines, Medical Comforts, Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Invalids', Infants' Food, &c., &c., will always be kept on hand. As also their own most useful preparation such as Chemical Food, Eastons's Syrup (carefully prepared according to their original Formula) all sorts of Tooth Powder, White, Red, Cantharidine, Hair Oil, Pomades, Lime Juice and Glycerine, Lavender Water, &c., &c.. delicately perfumed. Pepsine Wine, Essences, Peppermint, Ginger, Vanilla, &c., &c., accurately prepared.

Local as well as mofussil orders will be promptly executed.

Local prescriptions from any distance sent by Post will be dispensed and forwarded without loss of time on clear address with its original prescription *free of cooly hire.*

Repetition may be asked on ¼ anna Post Card giving the No. of the registered prescription, which will be forwarded with punctuality.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

Charges are very moderate than any other dispensing Chemists of Bombay.

PHOSPHO,
A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER,
OR
GOOD TEMPLARS' CHAMPAGNE.

OUTWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should provide themselves with a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it allays the nausea preceding sea-sickness, and conduces to render a sea-voyage agreeable and of real benefit to an invalid.

SPORTSMEN will find "PHOSPHO" a most invigorating and sustaining drink for the field or jungle, bracing them up to bear an extraordinary amount of physical exertion with scarcely any subsequent fatigue. No Shikarree should go forth without a supply.

EXCURSIONISTS AND PICNIC PARTIES cannot be considered complete without a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it exhilarates the spirits and produces an amount of cheerfulness and conviviality required to make an excursion the really enjoyable thing intended.

☞ SOLD IN BASKETS CONTAINING THREE DOZEN CHAMPAGNE PINTS, Rs. 10 ; OR SIX DOZEN, Rs. 20.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.
BOMBAY DEPOT—HANBURY & Co., CHEMISTS, CHURCH GATE STREET.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND GLOVERS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

Pompadour Shoes, High Heels, at	Rs. 9, 13, and 15 per pair
Do. Boots do.	,, 20 ,,
Black Satin Shoes	,, 10 ,,
Black and White Satin Shoes	,, 8 ,,

Ladies' White Kid Gloves, 12 Buttons	Rs. 10 per pair
Do. Black do. 8 Buttons	,, 8 ,,
Do. Coloured do. 3 and 4 Buttons	,, 3 & 4 ,,

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.
20th January, 1881.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs. 20
Do. ,, large size	,, 25 and 30
Do. ,, do. very superior	,, 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	,, 30 and 35
formerly sold at	,, 35 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	,, 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35 ,, 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	,, 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	,, 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	,, 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	,, 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	,, 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	,, 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	,, 65
Do. do. lever escapement	,, 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	,, 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	,, 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS :
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS :
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 8
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
21 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.		CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4		Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy *	28 8
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour **	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ***	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale ****	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. ****	15 8
13 8	,, ***	14 0
11 4	,, **	11 8
10 8	,, *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.	CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.

THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS WEEKLY.

BOMBAY RACES.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES
FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	Rs. 80
,, FINE ,,	,, 85
,, 18-CARAT GOLD ,,	,, 150

Description :—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

At all Booksellers.

PROFESSOR PETERSON'S Annotated Edition of the FOURTH BOOK of PALGRAVE'S GOLDEN TREASURY of the best Songs and Lyrical Poems, in the English Language. Rs. 2-4.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	,, 24 ,, ,,	
9¼" by 4"	,, 28 ,, ,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 34 ,, ,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 33 ,, ,,	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	,, 43 ,, ,,	,, 23 ,,

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, on SATURDAY, the 29th January instant, at 2 p.m., to confirm the following special resolution, which was adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 13th instant.

"That the Articles of Association, framed by the Company's Solicitors and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on the 3rd of January instant, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Regulations of the Company, in place of the Regulations contained in table A in the first schedule to the Indian Companies' Act of 1866."

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th January, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warranty be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas ; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled ; Europe Hemp, Tarred ; Coir Oiled and Unoiled ; Lines ; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass	Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case	,, 150
In a Half Hunting Case	,, 170

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

A large STOCK of MUSICAL BOXES of every variety has just arrived.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. STEFFENAUER.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until thetime of his retirement from Service ; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55 ; and should he di before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month ;
at age 30 EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month ;
at age 35 TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month ;
at age 40 TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month ;
at age 45 FOURTY ONE RUPEES a month ;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life* :—by delay the rate of subscription increases :—death may occur before the intended provision is made :—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
BOMBAY.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which Promissory Note is granted.

NOTICES.

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.
ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.
A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.
FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH
Proprietor

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each
F F	11-8 do.	do.
F F F	12 do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do. 9	do.
F F F	do. 10	do.
F ½	do. 10	do.
F F	do. 10	do.
F F F	do. 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort,

ESTABLISHED 1840.
SIMPSON & Co.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MANUFACTURERS,
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, STANHOPES, DOG-CARTS, BUGGIES, &c., and every description of conveyance built to order from the most modern designs. Harness to match above in silver-plated, brass, and japanned mountings, and every requirement for the Coach-house and Stable.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

UNDERSIGNED will RECEIVE, on or before the 31st instant, TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of WORKS for the EXTENSION of the RAILWAY from Palee to Godra, in length over seventeen miles. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at undersigned's office.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1881.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.—AS the DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY will be worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on and from the 1st January, 1881, all persons having CLAIMS in respect to any LOSS or DAMAGE to GOODS are requested to submit particulars of such claims to the undersigned up to the END of the CURRENT YEAR. After that date claims should be forwarded to the DEPUTY CONSULTING ENGINEER, Public Works, Secretariat, Bombay. Envelopes containing letters on this subject should be distinctly endorsed on the front, "CLAIMS."

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, D. and M. S. Ry.
Ahmednagar, December, 1880.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to
DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay

ROSA DISTILLERY,
ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per Impl. Gallon.	Per doz.
** RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 0
* RUM, 5 years in wood	5 8	12 0
ROSA RUM	5 2	..
SPIRIT or WINE, Rectified S. G. 836	8 8	18 0
METHYLATED SPIRIT	2 12	6 8

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.

For further particulars and terms to Trade and Messes, apply to
CAREW Co., Ld., at the Works. | Or in Calcutta, to LYALL RENNIE & Co.

SUGARS.—Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.
Rosa, N. W. P., 1st December, 1880.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of MUSICAL BOXES with zither and automatic figures, DRUMS and BELLS, in Hindoostanee and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to THURSDAY, the 10th February next, for the SUPPLY, for seven months, commencing from 1st March next, of LABOR, GUNNIES and LASHINGS at the Presses belonging to and in charge of the Company at Kurrachee.

The tender must specify two rates, say, one for Labor, Gunnies, and Lashings, and one for Labor and Gunnies only.

Particulars as to conditions of contract, &c., may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, January 26, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which has been carried on from the 1st day of October, 1879, by the undersigned, Patrick Dewar and Sebastian Joseph de Souza, under the style of DEWAR and Co., at No. 12, Meadow Street, in the fort of Bombay, in the trade or business of Merchants and Commission Agents, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 31st day of December last. The affairs of the partnership will be wound up at No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, by the undersigned Patrick Dewar. The said Patrick Dewar will carry on the business of a Merchant and Commission Agent at No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, aforesaid, under the style of DEWAR & Co., and the said Sebastian Joseph de Souza will carry on the business of a Merchant and Commission Agent at No. 12, Meadow Street, aforesaid, under the name and style of S. J. DE SOUZA and Co. As witness our hands this 26th day of January, 1881.

P. DEWAR,
S. J. DE SOUZA.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND :

THE RT. HON. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M. P., 17, Prince's Gardens, S. W.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., 36, Courtfield Gardens South Kensington, S. W., Director, London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director, Bank of British North—America.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£8,000,211.
Surplus over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to valuation made by the Government	£1,586,573.
Income for Year	£1,622,865.

WE have been appointed Secretaries and Agents in India for this Life Office, which is one of the largest offices doing business in England. Prospectuses, etc., showing the very favourable terms on which insurances and annuities can be effected, are obtainable on application.

WM. WATSON & CO.
Medical Reference Dr. Blanc.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH : 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORPTION.
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
Incoporated by Royal charter A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

POLICES are granted on approved European lives, also on Parsees and Eurasians under 40 years of age.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Polices allotted every 5 years.

Expenses of Management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage affoarded by no other office.

Life Assurance Funds amount to £1,749,359.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon nearly every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Marine Insurances to England, China &c., effected at the Current premiums.

Prospectuses and further information can be obtainde on application to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
ALL POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£350,800
,,	1872	£816,363

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVE in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,015,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,019,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET
BOMBAY.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.
SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.
THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

OVER 11,000 LBS. SOLD
WITHIN THIRTY-SEVEN MONTHS.
CONFECTIONERY.

ALMOND HARDBAKE, Cocoanut Hardbake or Eggs and Bacon, Pistachio Nut Hardbake, Almond Bar, Almond Toffee, Everton Toffee, Ginger Toffee, Lemon Caramels, Barley Sugar (red and white), Vanilla Rock, Lemon Star Rock, Strawberry Rock (pink), Orange Blossom Rock (yellow), Peppermint Paradise Twist, Peppermint Snow Rock, Victoria Rock, &c., &c.

FRUIT DROPS.

Acidulated Lemon (crystallized), Lemon Barley Sugar red and white), Orange, Jargonel Pear, Peppermint, Pine-Apple, Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, Apricot, Cherry, Cayenne, Vanilla, &c., &c.

All at 12 annas a lb., Cash. Re. 1 per lb if Booked.
12 lb. cases of assorted Sweets at Rs. 10 per case.
6 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,
Cash with order or per Value Payable Post.

SPECIALITIES.

Pistachio Nut Cream Bar, Vanilla Caramel, Cocoanut Cream Bar, and Chocolate Cream Toffee	Re. 1 per lb., Cash. Re. 1-4 if Booked.
Vanilla Chocolate, Chocolate Cream Bar, Combination Cream Bar, Vanilla Chocolate Paste, Italian Cream Chocolate	Rs. 2 per lb., Cash. Rs. 2-4 if Booked.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MERCHANTS.

Our Sweets are universally admitted to be the Freshest, Cheapest, and Best obtainable in India, and we shall be obliged if you will send for case, and thus afford us an opportunity of proving the assertion.

For the information of our Friends in Bombay, we have pleasure to append the following :—

Dear Sirs,—Please send, as before, 2 boxes, 12 lb. each, of your delicious Sweetmeats. They are much admired.

T. N. HARWARD, Colonel,
Commanding R. A.
Mean Meer, 11th March 1880.

Dear Sirs,—Please send on trial to the "Darjeeling Club" three 12lb-cases of your assorted Sweets at 10 per case, and another case containing a lb each of your other Sweets. If the "Club" approves of the Sweets, the orders will be large.

M. POWER,
Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Club.
Darjeeling, 3rd April, 1880.

⁂ Since the above order was executed, 32 cases of mixed Sweets have been supplied.

Dear Sirs,—Please send to Mess, 3rd Madras Cavalry, cases (of 12 lbs. each) of your mixed Sweets, same as last.

H. CRACROFT, Captain,
Mess Secretar.
Saugor, 1st June, 1880.

BUNCOMBE and CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, ALLAHABAD.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co